



COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1966



● ● ● ● ● ● ●

COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Alderman T.F. MOONEY, J.P.

Deputy Chairman:

Alderman Mrs. M.J. DUNN

Members:

THE MAYOR

Alderman A.E. WILLS, J.P.

" R. POOK

Councillor C.A. STONE

" F.H.L. KEMP

" D. TURNBULL

Councillor R.K. WILLIAMS

" R.C. LLOYD

" L.J. KNIGHT

" R.J. DRAY

DR. D. JOHN

DR. H.G.C. PAYNE

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Alderman T.F. MOONEY, J.P.

Deputy Chairman:

Alderman Mrs. M.J. DUNN

Members:

THE MAYOR

Alderman A.E. WILLS, J.P.

Councillor C.A. STONE

" R.K. WILLIAMS

DR. D. JOHN

DR. H.G.C. PAYNE

DR. T.S. DAVIES

DR. J.M. HUGHES

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Alderman R.S. TYACK

Deputy Chairman:

Alderman F. G. HOPTON

Members:

THE MAYOR

Alderman A.F. DOLMAN

Councillor P. JONES

" S.T. MILLER

" S.M. WATSON, B.E.M.

Councillor P.G. SLATER

" McDONNELL

" H.W. CLARK

" J. NEWNHAM

" F.A. EDWARDS

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health:

W.B. CLARK, M.B.,CH.B.,D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

T.J. STAMPS M.B., B.CH., D.C.H., D.P.H., D.OBST. R.C.O.G.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

R.M. BROWN, M.B.,CH.B.,D.P.H.

MARY PARRY JONES, M.R.C.S, L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.

GARETH CROMPTON, M.B., B.CH.,D.P.H.,
D.OBST.R.C.O.G. (RESIGNED 15.5.66)

M.S. MATHARU, L.R.C.P. & S. 1 D.P.H.

IDA C. BURN, L.R.C.P. & S.I.,C.P.H.
(PART-TIME) (APPOINTED 24.1.66)

SANDRA JONES M.B., B.CH., (APPOINTED
8.8.66)

ANNE G. THOMAS, M.B., B.CH., D.OBST.
R.C.O.G. (PART TIME)

Chief Public Health Inspector:

R.G. COSLETT, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. 1,2,3,4.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

T.W. HARRY, CERT, R.S.H. AND P.H.I. JOINT BOARD 1,2.

Public Health Inspectors:

C.R.PEPPERELL, CERT. R.S.H., AND
P.H.I. JOINT BOARD 1.

G.J. RICHARDS, CERT. R.S.H., AND
P.H.I. JOINT BOARD 1,2.

ARTHUR BEVAN, CERT. R.S.H., AND
P.H.I. JOINT BOARD 1.

J.E.N. SMITH P.H.I. DIPLOMA
(QUALIFIED 12/12/66)

G.H. LAVENDER, CERT. R.S.H. AND
P.H.I. JOINT BOARD

T.JONES P.H.I. DIPLOMA 2

P.G. BEBB, CERT. R.S.H. AND P.H.I.
JOINT BOARD 1

J.B. WILLIAMS, CERT. R.S.H., AND P.H.I.
JOINT BOARD 1

J.A. DANIEL, CERT. R.S.H., AND P.H.I.
JOINT BOARD 1,2.

M.C. ANDERSON P.H.I. DIPLOMA
(QUALIFIED 5/7/66)

Student Public Health Inspectors:

J.H. WILKINS

D.R. WILLIAMS (FROM 1/10/66)

C.R. STREETER

1. Meat and other Foods Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
2. Diploma in Smoke Inspection, Royal Society of Health.
3. Certificate in Sanitary Science, Royal Society of Health.
4. Final Examination in Estate Management, Institute of Housing.
5. Higher National Certificate, Institute of Builders.
6. Licentiate Diploma, Institute of Builders.

Superintendent Health Visitor:

TERESA M. INNS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (TO 23.10.66)
DOROTHY M. HARRIS S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (FROM 24.10.66)

Health Visitors:

MARGARET P. WAKEFIELD S.R.N., S.R.N., S.C.M., N.N.E.B., H.V.	R. CHERRIE GIBBON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
DOROTHY M. HARRIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (TO 23.10.66)	HILDA A. FORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
L. MARY EDWARDS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	FLORENCE E. ROSSITER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
GWYNNETH M. TITLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.I.D.N., H.V.	DOREEN E. SWAIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
IRIS C. LEWIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.	EDNA M. MORGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
GLADYS M. BAKARR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	LILLY S. WHYTE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
ELIZABETH EVANS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	MARGARET E. WALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
LILLIAN G. HARRIS, S.R.N., H.V.	A. CORONA EVANS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
ELIZABETH LEVESCONTE, S.R.N., H.V. (RESIGNED 31.8.66)	ELIZABETH E. THOMAS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
WINIFRED G. HUMPHRIES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	MARY M. PHILLIPS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
SYLVIA I. HERRITTS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	MARY A. WEEKS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
CHRISTINE M. MOUNTAIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	BETTY J. LEWIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (RESIGNED 7.6.66)
HILDA M. YOUNG, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	BETTY J. POLLARD S.R.N. S.C.M., H.V. (APPOINTED 7.11.66)
CATHERINE REES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	EDNA M. BOWMAN, S.R.N.
CHRISTINE J. MITCHEM, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	ELIZABETH M.S. HARRIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
VALERIE M.M. THOMAS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	BARBARA A. KERR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
HELEN GILES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (FROM 4.4.66)	BERYL I. PARTRIDGE S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (QUALIFIED 23RD JUNE, 1966)
MARGARET L. JOHNS, S.R.N., C.M.B. (PART 1) H.V. QUALIFIED 23RD JUNE, 1966	

Tuberculosis Visitor:

MARY E. SALT, S.R.N.

Student Health Visitor:

OLIVE E. REES S.R.N., S.C.M.,
(APPOINTED 4TH OCTOBER, 1966)

Non-Medical Supervisors of Midwives:

NANCY D. CARTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
DOROTHY M. DAW, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Midwives:

MARY GLYNN, S.R.N., S.C.M.	JEAN PERRETT, S.R.N., S.C.M. (RESIGNED 26.11.66)
HILDA ATWELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.	BERYL WILSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.
DORIS E. YENDLE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.	MARGARET M. COWEN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (RESIGNED 30.4.66)
MARGERIE G.M. BENNETT, S.R.N., S.C.M.	ALICE M. LENG, S.R.N., S.C.M.
ELLEN P. MUGFORD JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M.	ANGELA E. WOODRUFF, S.R.N., S.C.M.
BRIDGET T. LOGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.	CATHERINE E.M. THOMAS, S.E.N., S.C.M. (APPOINTED 1.11.66)
HELLEN GILES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. (TO 3.4.66)	

Superintendent Home Nurse:

JESSICA M. SIMMONDS S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Deputy Superintendent:

MABEL EMERY S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Home Nurses:

MURIEL E. WILTSHIRE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

EDITH M.B. AMOS, S.R.N.

EDNA M. TANNER, S.R.N.

DOROTHY V. BATEMAN, S.R.N.

JEAN MORRIS, S.R.N.

SHIELA M. COLLINS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MURIEL J. KINGSTON, S.E.A.N.

KATHLEEN SNELL, S.R.N.

ANNIE CHESTERMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MARY GRIPAPOS, S.R.N.

ELUNID O. VOKES, S.R.N.

MARY M. WILLIAMS, S.R.N., Q.N.

DORITA M. WILSON, S.R.N.

DOROTHY M. WILLIAMS, S.R.N.

MARY M. DOLAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

ANNIE T. TAMPLIN, S.R.N., Q.N.

JOANNA MANLEY, S.E.A.N.

ETHEL M. SEARLES, S.R.N.

LAURA M. LEWIS, S.R.N. (RESIGNED 28.2.66)

VALERIE M. PEARCE, S.R.N. (RESIGNED 9.2.66)

JOYCE D. FITZPATRICK, S.R.N.

CONNIE HURFORD, S.R.N.

MARGARET E. BISHOP, S.R.N., C.M.B. PART 1.

M. ANN INGRAM S.R.N.

KATE JANIADO, S.R.N., Q.N.

BARBARA W. KITSON, S.R.N. (RESIGNED 12.9.66)

ANNA MATTHEWS, S.R.N., C.M.B. PART 1.

Home Help Organiser:

SYBIL THOMPSON

Assistant Home Help Organiser:

GWYNETH M. TAYLOR

(APPOINTED 9TH MAY, 1966)

Mental Welfare Officers:

S.H. BOYD (RESIGNED 4.9.66)

D. MITCHELL, R.M.N. (RESIGNED 2.10.66)

S.V. RICHARDSON, S.R.N., R.M.N.

E.D. HARRIS S.R.N., R.M.N.

(APPOINTED 26.9.66)

JOY E. CUMMIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., DIP.SOC.SC.

PAULINE E. HUGHES B.SOC.SC. (HONS)

G.R. BRIDLE R.M.N. (APPOINTED 17.10.66)

Training School Superintendent:

HILDA B. WADE, DIP. N.A.M.H., MGT. MORRIS DIP. (RETIRED 31.8.66)

OLIVE A. SLOAN, DIP.N.A.M.H., MGT. MORRIS DIP. (FROM 1.9.66)

Supervisor:

OLIVE A. SLOAN, DIP.N.A.M.H., MGT. MORRIS DIP. (TO 31.8.66)

EMILY E. WALDEN DIP.N.A.M.H. (FROM 1.9.66)

Assistant Supervisors:

EMILY E. WALDEN, DIP. N.A.M.H.

(TO 31.8.66)

KAREN E. COXSON, CERT. DOM.SC.

EDNA M. ASHMAN, DIP. N.A.M.H.

ANNE-MARIE M. DEV. GRAHAM

(RESIGNED 10.7.66)

HILARY M. HAWKINS N.N.E.B.

(APPOINTED 1.9.65)

VALERIE M. STEWART

SANDRA EVANS DIP.N.A.M.H.

LILIAN T.M. FENNELL, N.N.E.B.

Male Instructor:

D.M.G. LEWIS

Sheltered Workshop Superintendent:

G.B. EVANS

Female Assistant Supervisor:

PHYLLIS COUNLEY

Houseparent (Residential Home for
Mentally Handicapped Children)

ESTHER FRENCH (APPOINTED 1.1.66)

Physiotherapist:

MARGARET E. WOODSON, M.C.S.P.

VISITING STAFF

Chest Physician:

M.I. JACKSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

N.K. BARBER, M.B., CH.B., F.R.F.P. & S., D.O.M.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons:

G.B. LEITCH, M.B., B.Ch.B.A.O., F.R.C.S. J.L.D. WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Gynaecologist:

E.A. WILLIAMS, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.

Psychiatrist:

D.F.V. JOHNSTON, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch. (CEASED 31.7.66)

V.A. WILLS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M., D.P.H. (COMMENCED 1.8.66)

Psychologist:

H.O. WILLIAMS, B.A.B.ED. (RESIGNED 31.8.66)

A.W. SUTTON, B.A.DIP.ED.PSYCHOLOGY (APPOINTED 1.9.66)

Social Workers:

RACHEL E. LEWIS, DIP.SOC. SC.,
(RESIGNED 2.10.66)

ELIZABETH A. KINDRED (RESIGNED 30.8.66)

SARAH M. GOBLE, DIP. SOCIOLOGY
(APPOINTED 3.10.66)

Orthopaedic Clinic Nurse:

EILUNED PRINCE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Physiotherapist:

JUNE B.J. JONES, M.C.S.P.

Public Analyst:

G.V. JAMES, M.B.E., M.Sc., PH.D., F.R.I.C.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL STAFF

Principal Administrative Assistant:

A.J. ROWE

Senior Administrative Assistant:

K.J. WHITCUTT

Administrative Assistants:

H.F. DAVIES

A.G. REECE

R. LEWIS

Clerks:

JENNIFER K.M. BARRETT (APPTD. 26.9.66)

PATRICIA N. BILLOT (APPTD. 2.10.66)

PATRICIA A. COLEMAN

KATHLEEN G. DAY

W.R. GREENHILL

F. GREENLEAF

CAROLYN HAINES

WINIFRED E.M. HARRIS

PATRICIA E.A. HUCKLE (RESGD. 30.11.66)

MARILYN JONES

SONIA M.M. MCCARTHY.

DIANE FITZGERALD (APPTD. 12.9.66)

C. NORMA MILLARD

SIÂN L. MORGAN

MARGARET OWEN (APPTD. 13.6.66)

C. ANN PHILLIPS

BEATRICE M. PIERCE

PHYLLIS RODEN (APPTD. 20.7.66)

BEATRICE ROSSER

BARBARA SMITH

ELAINE WALL (APPTD. 12.9.66)

DOUGLAS WHITE (APPTD. 12.9.66)

A.D. WILLIAMS

DAVID R. WILLIAMS (TRANSFERRED TO PUPIL PUBLIC
HEALTH INSPECTOR 1.10.66)

MABEL WILLIAMS.

Slaughterhouse Superintendent:

W.C. PRICE

General Assistant:

A.G. TONGE

INTRODUCTION

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1966.

* * * * *

CAPITAL PROGRAMME FOR THE 5 YEARS 1966/67 - 1970/71

As a result of consultations with the Monmouthshire and Newport Executive Council and the General Practitioners, Health Centre facilities are to be provided on the Bettws Estate instead of the original plan to construct a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. In addition to the provision of facilities for the normal activities of a Local Health Authority, three consulting suites will be provided for the use of General Medical Practitioners. Two dental surgeries will be provided, one for the School Health Service and one for use by a General Dental Practitioner. The Health Centre is programmed for completion by 1970. Consultations are now taking place with the Monmouthshire and Newport Executive Council and the General Practitioners regarding the possibility of establishing Health Centre facilities on the Ringland Estate instead of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic planned originally. A small residential home for mentally handicapped persons over the age of 16 years should be completed in 1967. Provision has also been made for the establishment of a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic to serve the population in the Crindau area of the Borough.

A feature of the proposed new Health Clinic at Eveswell will be the provision of a Day Centre for the physically handicapped child under 5 years of age. A small swimming pool will be included in the premises, thus enabling both hydrotherapy and physiotherapy treatments to be given at one centre. These premises should be completed towards the end of 1968.

THE NEWPORT (MONMOUTHSHIRE) ORDER, 1966 - ALTERATION OF AREAS

The appointed day for this Order was the 1st April, 1966. The Order provided, amongst other things, for the transfer to the County Borough of Newport of parts of the administrative County of Monmouthshire, namely, parts of the Urban District of Caerleon (being parts of the parishes of Caerleon and Christchurch); parts of the parishes of Duffryn, Henllys, Llanwern, Nash, Rogerstone and St. Brides Wentloog in the rural district of Magor and St. Mellons; the parish of Bettws, excepting certain parts of that parish which were transferred to the parish of Henllys and to the parish of Rogerstone. Two small areas of the County Borough were transferred to the administrative County of Monmouthshire (one to the parish of Nash and the other to the parish of Rogerstone).

The inclusion of the Bettws area in the County Borough of Newport caused no difficulties so far as the administration of the Local Health Authority's services were concerned inasmuch as by agreement with the Monmouthshire County Council, the County Borough assumed responsibility of these services from the 1st January, 1965.

MATERNITY SERVICES

The Local Maternity Liaison Committee continues to meet to discuss arrangements for the maternity services within the area. The flying squad continues to function satisfactorily, all transport for this service being provided by the Newport Ambulance Service. Each District Midwife with this Authority is now supplied with intravenous liquids and a giving set which is available for use by a General Medical Practitioner attending upon a case of emergency.

CYTOLOGY SERVICE

Two sessions continue to be held weekly in the Local Authority's Clinics at which facilities are available for the screening of all women at risk. The smears are sent to the Cytology Laboratory which is under the control of the Newport and East Monmouthshire Hospital Management Committee where they are examined, the results being sent to the Health Department. A copy of the laboratory report is sent to all the General Practitioners concerned and the women from whom smears were taken are also informed of the results. The facilities at the Local Authority's Clinics have been extended to include an examination of the breasts and of the urine.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The extension of the "group homes" scheme whereby ex hospital patients, no longer in need of hospital treatment, are accommodated in normal four bedroomed Council houses continued and an additional home was opened during the year bringing the total number of homes now in occupation to 5. Provision has been made in the estimates for 1967/68 for two additional homes to be opened.

In addition to the "group homes" scheme, the small residential home for mentally handicapped children, under 16 years of age, continues to function meeting the needs for long term and short term care. Early in 1967 a home for mentally handicapped persons, over the age of 16 years, will be ready for occupation. Each of these homes provides accommodation for eight persons.

DAY CENTRE AND SOCIAL CLUB.

The Day Centre and Social Club continues to be held at St. Julian's Parish Hall which is used as a Health Clinic. The membership of the Club has been maintained and the social evening well patronised.

SHELTERED WORKSHOP.

The workshop which was opened in April, 1965, at premises in Argyle Street, formerly used as an Occupation Centre, continues to function satisfactorily. Since April, 1966, all of the laundry requirements of the Education Department's Nursery Schools were met by the laundry section of the Workshop, this being in addition to the requirements of the Health Department. Desks and other items of office furniture etc. are still being manufactured at the Workshop for departments of the Corporation.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

The Scheme, inaugurated in 1965, for dealing with this problem continued to be implemented with a reasonable degree of success. At any one time the number of 'hard core' problem families being kept under intensive surveillance could be to the order of 120 to 140, having made allowances for emigration and immigration among such families. It is worth commenting on this issue that very few problem families leave Newport but a considerable movement takes place within the Borough boundary so they are never really lost to the Department. Where there has been a complete breakdown in the preservation of some families and there have been such cases, this has not been due to a lack of effort in supportive therapy but rather the rejection by such families of all offers

to help them to overcome their difficulties. Unfortunately, because of this stubborn refusal to accept help or advice some families have lost their homes and have had to resort, as a consequence, to inferior accommodation. In such cases the families are still kept under surveillance to ensure that the children involved are not put 'at risk' because of their irresponsible parents and it should be noted that the primary purpose of the Scheme is, in fact, aimed at ensuring the well-being of the children of 'problem families'.

CO-ORDINATION.

In any Scheme of this nature its effectiveness can only be ensured when there is a close liaison with those other bodies, both statutory and voluntary, who share an interest in the work. It is gratifying to note that at the local level there is a close degree of co-operation and a willingness to share experiences in dealing with certain families so that their interests can be served to the best possible advantage. If there is to be a discordant note on this question of co-ordination, then I regret to say that this must relate to relationship with the M.S.S. on the question of 'direct' rent payments. It is felt that the risk of homelessness due to non-payment of rent could be minimized by the broader application of 'direct' rent payments to the Council by the Ministry. In this context I would refer to the instructions to local officers set out in a letter from the National Assistance Board of the 12th July, 1966, prior to the setting up of the new Ministry of Social Security, which refers particularly to the question of 'direct' rent payments to the Local Authority in respect of those tenants who are in receipt of supplementary assistance plus a further sum of 2/6d. per week towards reducing any arrears which may have accumulated. Furthermore, local officers are reminded that they should give full weight to the Local Authority's experience of the past failure of a tenant to pay his rent if representations are made by the Local Authority when he first begins to receive assistance and that in such cases the various forms of remedial action need not necessarily be postponed until the tenant has incurred arrears whilst actually receiving assistance.

It is on the interpretation of these instructions that dissent arises and whilst accepting that local officers of the Ministry have a duty to deal with cases as they think fit it does seem that there is generally a reluctance to invoke 'direct' rent payment procedures as speedily as one would wish when measured against the needs of specific cases. Invariably in such cases the future well being of the family concerned depends upon positive control of the rent account.

CO-ORDINATING PANEL.

Meetings of the Co-ordinating Panel were maintained during the year - every month with the exception of August - and there were 688 case discussions. In the main, the cases discussed involved Council tenants who were in arrears with their rent or were in default with their Corporation mortgage repayments. In many instances it was found on discussion that the financial problems of families were facets of more serious underlying social problems and efforts were then made on a co-ordinated basis to effect the most appropriate remedy. Other discussions concerned applicants for Corporation tenancies who were considered on an initial assessment by the Housing Department to be 'bad risks' as potential tenants. An exchange of views between officers of the Authority and representatives of the voluntary social agencies has proved to be invaluable in arriving at decisions concerning the rehousing of such families. Finally, any member of the

Co-ordinating Panel is entitled to bring forward for discussion a case where the views of other members would be likely to be helpful in arriving at an equitable solution to the problems presented by that case.

CASE CONFERENCES.

Where problems arise concerning some families which are complex and as such cannot be adequately dealt with under the Co-ordinating Panel procedure because of a lack of time to allow a full discussion on the case, then the practice has been to convene 'special case conferences' where the officers involved in the case are invited to attend. This is the procedure adopted too when there are urgent problems to be dealt with concerning families and where the matter cannot be left to the normal co-ordination process. During the year 1966 'case conferences' were convened to deal with 13 families.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICES.

This service continued to be provided for those families where there was a need for support within the confines of the home - 7 families in all benefited during the year from the service. The extent of the provision made depended upon the specific needs of cases and varied from 31 hours per week at the maximum to 10 hours per week at the minimum.

In conclusion, the work of the Section has found ample evidence to support the contention that problem families fall broadly into two groups - the 'hard core' and the 'acute'. With regard to the former group, the family frequently refuse to accept or act on the advice given to them with the result that the problem being dealt with gets out of hand and a position is reached whereby it becomes almost impossible to apply the remedy. A frequent outcome in such cases is the disintegration of the family. With regard to the latter group the 'acute' problem family may be more aptly described as the 'family with a problem'. In such cases advice and help is usually accepted gratefully and in a spirit of co-operation it is generally possible to find a solution to the problem presented.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

		1965	1966
Area (in Acres)	...	8,182	11,675
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid year		106,600	111,650
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	...	33,964	34,550
Rateable Value	...	£4,665,370	£5,457,918
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	£18,920	£22,220

Statistics and Social Conditions of Area continued -

		1965	1966
Live Births -			
Number	...	2,096	2,137
Rate per 1,000 population	...	19.6	19.1
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births		7.5	7.7
Stillbirths -			
Number	...	31	30
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	14.5	13.8
Total live and still births	...	2,127	2,167
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	...	40	39
Infant Mortality Rates -			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births		19.1	18.2
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births		17.5	16.2
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	37.7	42.7
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)			
	...	14.8	12.2
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)			
	...	12.4	10.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)			
	...	26.7	24.5
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) -			
Number of deaths	...	Nil	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	Nil	Nil
Deaths - Number			
	...	1,189	1,311
Rate per 1,000 population	...	11.2	11.7

POPULATION

Newport's population showed an increase of 5,050 during the year, from 106,600 to 111,650 according to the Registrar General's estimate. Births were 2,137 as compared with 2,096 for the previous year, and deaths 1,311 as compared with 1,189 so that the natural increase of births over deaths was 826 as compared with the estimated increase of 5,050. Therefore the extension of the Borough boundary (which, among other areas, included the Bettws Housing Estate) accounted for an increase in population of 4224.

Since 1951 births have totalled 28,473 and deaths 17,966 a natural increase of 10,507, although the population has increased in the same period only from 104,800 to 111,650, an increase of 6,850. Emigration during the same period therefore has totalled 3,657.

BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS

LIVE BIRTHS

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	1,000	973	1,973
Illegitimate	...	84	80	164
TOTAL	...	1,084	1,053	2,137

STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate	...	10	16	26
Illegitimate	...	3	1	4
TOTAL	...	13	17	30

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Legitimate	...	19	13	32
Illegitimate	...	5	2	7
TOTAL	...	24	15	39

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR WEEKS OF AGE

Legitimate	...	11	9	20
Illegitimate	...	4	2	6
TOTAL	...	15	11	26

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE WEEK OF AGE

Legitimate	...	9	9	18
Illegitimate	...	3	2	5
TOTAL	...	12	11	23

BIRTHS

Newport's births for the year were 2,137 as compared with 2,096 for the previous year, and representing a rate of 19.1 as compared with 19.6. The area comparability factor by which Newport's rate has to be multiplied to make it comparable with that for England and Wales is 1.00, which indicates that at the child bearing ages Newport has the same population proportionately as England and Wales, thus Newport's birth rate is 19.1 as compared with a provisional birth rate for England and Wales for 1966 of 17.7.

STILL BIRTHS

Newport's still births for the year were 30 as compared with 31 for the previous year and representing a rate of 13.8 as compared with 14.5. The provisional still birth rate for England and Wales for 1966 is 15.4.

INFANT DEATHS

Newport's infant deaths for the year were 39 as compared with 40 for the previous year and representing a rate of 18.2 as compared with 19.1. The provisional infant death rate for England and Wales for 1966 is 19.0.

DISCUSSION OF STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS

The 39 infant deaths listed according to the International Classification of Diseases, and divided by sex, and into under 1 week, 1-4 weeks and 1-12 months, are shown in the following table.

CAUSE	Under 1 week		1 - 4 weeks		1 - 12 months		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Immaturity unqualified	5	4	-	-	-	-	5	4
" with pulm. atelectasis	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
Bronchopneumonia ...	-	-	-	-	4	1	4	1
Inhalation bronchopneumonia or asphyxia	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Asphyxia Neonatorum ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pulmonary atelectasis ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Other Respiratory Diseases	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other Digestive Diseases ...	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Birth Injury (Cerebral Haemorrhage)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Accidents - 1. Asphyxia (drowning)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
2. Head Injury	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3. Inattention at Birth	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Abnormality -								
1. Multiple unspecified	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	1
2. Heart disease	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	2
Gastroenteritis ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1
Haemolytic disease of newborn	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals -	13	11	3	-	8	4	24	15

The 165 births of babies of 5 lbs. 8 oz. and under, the 44 twins, the 30 stillbirths, the 23 deaths of babies aged 0 - 1 week, and the 3 deaths of babies aged 1 - 4 weeks, are brought together in the following table. These categories overlap and any baby coming into more than one category is show in each.

PREMATURITY, TWINS, STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS

165 5lb. 8oz. and under	13 3lb.4oz and under	including 1 twin, 6 stillbirths and 4 deaths 0 - 1 week
	32 3lb.5oz. to 4lb.6oz.	including 3 twins 6 deaths 0 - 1 week and 5 stillbirths (including 1 twin)
	39 4lb.7oz. to 4lb.15oz.	including 4 twins, 3 stillbirths and 3 deaths 0 - 1 week
	81 5lb. to 5lb.8oz.	including 10 twins, 4 stillbirths and 2 deaths 0 - 1 week.

Immaturity, Twins, Stillbirths and Infant Deaths continued -

44 twins	1 3lb.4oz. and under 3 3lb.5oz. to 4lb.6oz. 4 4lb.7oz. to 4lb.15oz. 10 5lb to 5lb.8oz. 26 5lb.9oz and over	including 1 stillbirth
30 stillbirths	6 3lb. 4oz. and under 5 3lb.5oz to 4lb.6oz. 3 4lb.7oz to 4lb.15oz. 4 5lb to 5lb.8oz. 12 5lb.9oz and over	
23 deaths 0 - 1 week	4 3lb.4oz and under 6 3lb.5oz. to 4lb.6oz. 3 4lb.7oz. to 4lb.15oz. 2 5lb. to 5lb.8oz. 8 5lb.9oz. and over	
3 deaths 1 - 4 weeks	3 5lb.9oz. and over	

Here again the importance of low birth weight as a cause of infant mortality is clearly shown. If the still births and neonatal deaths are grouped according to birth weight, and stillbirth rates and neonatal death rates for each group are calculated, the results obtained as shown in the following table.

STILLBIRTHS AND NEONATAL DEATHS GROUPED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT

	3lbs.4ozs. and under	3lbs.5ozs. 4lbs.6ozs.	4lbs.7ozs. 4lbs.15ozs.	5lbs - 5lbs.8ozs.	5lbs.9ozs. and over	All Weights
Live and Stillbirths	13	32	39	81	2,002	2,167
Stillbirths	6	5	3	4	12	30
Stillbirth rate	461.5	156.2	76.9	49.4	6.0	13.8
Live Births	7	27	36	77	1,990	2,137
Neonatal deaths	4	6	3	2	11	26
Neonatal death rate	571.4	222.2	83.3	25.9	5.5	12.2

The regular and very large increase in stillbirth rate and neonatal death rate corresponding to the fall in the birth weight is most clearly shown.

The same babies are brought together again in the following table, which shows how many in each group were first, second, third, fourth and later babies, and in brackets how many in each group occurred in 1965.

	1st Pregnancy	2nd Pregnancy	3rd Pregnancy	4th Pregnancy	4th + Pregnancy
165 5lb.8oz. 13 3lb.4oz. and under	6 (13)	3 (6)	1 (6)	1 (3)	2 (3)
and under 32 3lb.5oz. to 4lb.6oz.	15 (11)	8 (5)	6 (3)	1 (2)	2 (5)
39 4lb.7oz. to 4lb.15oz.	22 (10)	8 (4)	4 (2)	3 (1)	2 (3)
81 5lb. to 5lb.8oz.	30 (29)	20 (12)	10 (8)	10 (5)	11 (9)
44 twins ...	12 (22)	20 (16)	6 (16)	4 (4)	2 (10)
30 stillbirths ...	12 (14)	4 (4)	6 (6)	2 (4)	6 (3)
23 deaths 0-1 week ...	10 (7)	10 (8)	0 (3)	2 (4)	1 (4)
3 deaths 1-4 weeks ...	1 (0)	1 (3)	0 (0)	0 (2)	1 (0)

Leaving out the figures for twins, the figures do show that these conditions are slightly more common among first babies. This experience is made clearer in the following table where the numbers are effectively increased by the combination of the four categories of premature babies, and the two categories of babies dying after birth.

	1st Pregnancy	2nd Pregnancy	3rd Pregnancy	4th Pregnancy	4th + Pregnancy
165 5lb.8oz. and under	73	39	21	15	17
30 Stillbirths ...	12	4	6	2	6
26 Deaths 0 - 4 weeks ...	11	11	0	2	2

The following table shows the comparison between Infant Death Rates for Newport and England and Wales 1957 and 1966 and the two five-year periods 1957-61 and 1962-66.

Year	Infant Death Rate							
	Under 1 week		1-4 weeks		1-12 months		Total Deaths	
	Newport	E & W	Newport	E & W	Newport	E & W	Newport	E & W
1957	22.3	13.7	4.3	2.8	8.5	6.6	35.1	23.1
1966	10.8	11.1	1.4	1.8	6.0	6.1	18.2	19.0
1957-1961	20.2	13.3	2.5	2.6	8.4	6.4	31.1	22.3
1962-1966	11.9	11.8	1.8	2.0	7.1	6.3	20.8	20.1

The number of deaths under 1 week, from 1 to 4 weeks, and from 1 to 12 months, the total number of infant deaths, and the number of stillbirths, in Newport for the 10 years 1957-1966 are shown in the following table, together with the rates represented by the numbers, and the corresponding rates for England and Wales, and the average rates for the 5 years 1957-61 and 1962-66 and the 10 years 1957-66, for Newport and for England and Wales.

The number of premature births in each of the four groups of prematurity by birth weight in Newport for the 10 years 1957 - 1966 are shown in the following table together with the percentages of the total number of premature births represented by these numbers and the corresponding percentages for England and Wales for the 3 years 1958-1960 (the only years for which these percentages are available), and average rates for the 5 years 1957-1961 and 5 years 1962-1966 and for 10 years 1957-1966 for Newport and for the 3 years 1958-1960 for England and Wales.

NUMBER OF DEATHS EACH YEAR IN CHILDREN UNDER 1 IN 10 YEARS
1957 - 1966 ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS

PERIOD	Deaths under 1 week			Deaths 1 - 4 weeks			Deaths 1 - 12 months			Total Infant Deaths			Stillbirths		
	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W
	No.	Rate		No.	Rate		No.	Rate		No.	Rate		No.	Rate	
1957	37	22.3	13.7	7	4.3	2.8	14	8.5	6.6	58	35.1	23.1	64	37.4	22.5
1958	27	15.2	13.5	5	2.9	2.7	13	7.3	6.4	45	25.4	22.6	47	25.8	21.6
1959	36	19.7	13.2	4	2.2	2.6	17	9.2	6.4	57	31.1	22.2	38	20.3	21.0
1960	46	22.5	13.1	3	1.4	2.5	13	6.4	6.3	62	30.3	21.9	41	19.6	19.8
1961	44	21.3	13.1	4	1.9	2.4	22	10.7	6.1	70	33.9	21.6	48	22.7	19.1
1962	33	15.7	12.7	3	1.4	2.4	18	8.6	6.5	54	25.7	21.6	42	19.5	18.1
1963	29	13.2	12.1	6	2.8	2.1	18	8.2	6.9	53	24.2	21.1	39	17.5	17.2
1964	16	7.6	11.9	2	0.9	1.9	17	8.1	6.1	35	16.7	19.9	41	18.2	16.3
1965	26	12.4	11.1	5	2.4	1.9	9	4.3	6.0	40	19.1	19.0	31	14.5	15.8
1966	23	10.8	11.1	3	1.4	1.8	13	6.0	6.1	39	18.2	19.0	30	13.8	15.4
Average 1957-61		20.2	13.3		2.5	2.6		8.4	6.4		31.1	22.3		25.1	20.8
" 1962-66		11.9	11.8		1.8	2.0		7.1	6.3		20.8	20.1		16.7	16.6
" 1957-66		16.0	12.5		2.1	2.3		7.7	6.3		26.0	21.2		20.9	18.7

NUMBER OF PREMATURE BIRTHS EACH YEAR IN 10 YEARS 1957-66
ARRANGED IN GROUPS BY BIRTH WEIGHT

PERIOD	3lb 4oz and under			3lb 5 oz - 4lb 6oz			4lb 7oz - 4lb 15 oz			5lb - 5lb.8oz.		
	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W
	No.	%	%	No.	%	%	No.	%	%	No.	%	%
1957 ..	19	16.5		26	22.6		24	20.9		46	40.0	
1958 ..	13	10.8	11.2	24	20.0	18.2	24	20.0	20.0	59	49.2	50.6
1959 ..	19	14.4	11.5	21	15.9	17.5	21	15.9	20.3	71	53.8	50.7
1960 ..	36	18.2	11.3	42	21.2	18.1	35	17.7	20.1	85	42.9	50.5
1961 ..	18	10.8		25	15.1		36	21.7		87	52.4	
1962 ..	15	9.6		38	24.2		27	17.2		77	49.0	
1963 ..	16	10.7		28	18.8		28	18.8		77	51.7	
1964 ..	13	10.7		25	20.7		18	14.9		65	53.7	
1965 ..	22	17.9		22	17.9		17	13.8		62	50.4	
1966 ..	13	7.9		32	19.4		39	23.6		81	49.1	
Average 1957-1961		14.1			19.0			19.2			47.7	
" 1962-1966		11.4			20.2			17.6			50.8	
" 1957-1966		12.7			18.6			18.4			49.2	

It will be seen that there were more premature births in the two lighter weight categories in Newport than in England and Wales in the 5 years 1957-1961 (it is understood that there has been very little variation in the percentages of the four categories over the 10 year period for England and Wales) but in the 5 years 1962-1966 the position changed and the figures corresponded more closely. The suggestion is therefore that the higher percentage of Newport as compared with England and Wales in the death rate of infants under 1 week, over the 10 year period 1957-1966 which was shown in the previous table, is due to the percentage of premature births in the two lightest weight categories. It is suggested that better facilities for rest for the mother from the 32nd to the 36th week of pregnancy might do much to reduce this excess of births of small premature babies and so might do much also to reduce the death rate of infants aged under 1 week and the total infant death rate.

INFANT DEATHS 1908 - 1966

It is not generally realised how great has been the fall in the number of deaths in children over the last fifty years. It is actually the case that whereas the average number of deaths each year in Newport in children under 15 was 441.4 during the nine year period 1908-1916, it had fallen to 63.3 during the ten year period 1957-1966 a percentage fall of 85.9. Detailed figures are given in the following table.

*Average number of deaths each year in Newport in children under 15 in 10 year periods
1908-1966 arranged in age groups*

PERIOD	Under 1 week	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 12 months	1 - 4 years	5 - 15 years	TOTAL
1908 - 1916	62.7	35.4	169.2	120.3	53.8	441.4
1917 - 1926	37.4	20.9	102.3	85.5	45.2	291.3
1927 - 1936	41.0	18.0	56.6	51.0	31.7	198.3
1937 - 1946	41.5	17.5	47.9	28.6	21.1	156.6
1947 - 1956	31.8	7.5	30.3	9.8	7.6	87.0
1957 - 1966	31.7	4.2	15.4	6.6	5.4	63.3
1957-1966 as % of 1908-16	50.5	11.8	9.1	5.5	10.0	14.1

The largest percentage fall (94.5) has been among children aged 1-4 years, the group in which the second largest number of deaths (120.3) occurred in 1908-1916 and the third smallest (or third largest) number (6.6) in 1957-1966. Then comes the percentage fall (90.9) among children aged 1-12 months, the group in which the largest number of deaths (169.2) occurred in 1908-1916 and the second largest number (15.4) in 1957-1966. The percentage falls among children aged 5-15 years (second smallest number of deaths (53.8) in 1908-1916 and second smallest number (5.4) in 1957-1966 and among children aged 1-4 weeks (smallest number of deaths (35.4) in 1908-1916 and smallest number (4.2) in 1957-1966) are about the same (90.0 and 88.2 respectively). Much the smallest percentage fall (49.5) has been among children under 1 week, the group in which the third smallest (or third largest) number of deaths (62.7) occurred in 1908-1916 and the largest number (31.7) in 1957-1966.

The factors responsible for the fall can be illustrated by looking at the deaths arranged according to the six main causes of death in 1908-1916. Detailed figures are given in the following table.

*Average number of deaths each year in Newport in children under 15 in 10 year periods
1908-1966 arranged in causes*

PERIOD	Measles	Diarrhoea Dysentery Enteritis	Prematurity	Convulsions	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	All other causes	TOTAL
1908 - 1916	29.0	49.2	51.3	36.0	23.2	56.2	196.5	441.4
1917 - 1926	18.6	17.8	41.9	12.7	21.8	38.5	140.0	291.3
1927 - 1936	11.4	9.0	34.7	2.6	7.6	34.4	98.6	198.3
1937 - 1946	4.6	9.1	34.2	0.6	1.5	26.1	80.5	156.6
1947 - 1956	0.5	9.6	20.7	0.1	1.2	12.1	42.8	87.0
1957 - 1966	0.3	2.4	15.4	0.0	0.6	6.8	36.9	62.4
1957 - 1966 as % of 1908 - 1916	1.0	4.8	30.0	0.0	2.5	12.1	18.7	13.8

Much the largest percentage falls (100.0, 99.0, and 97.5) have been in Convulsions, Measles, and Bronchitis which were the fourth, fifth and sixth most important causes of deaths in 1908-1916 (36.0, 29.0, and 23.2 deaths) and the sixth, fifth, and fourth most important causes of death in 1957-1966 (0.0, 0.3 and 0.6 deaths). Then come the percentage

falls (95.2 and 87.9) in Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Enteritis, and in Pneumonia, which were the third most important and the most important causes of death in 1908-1916 (49.2 and 56.2 deaths) and the third most important and the second most important causes of deaths in 1957-1966 (2.4 and 6.8 deaths). Much the smallest percentage fall (70.0) has been in Prematurity, which was the second most important cause of death in 1907-1916 (51.3 deaths) and the most important cause of death in 1957-1966 (15.4 deaths).

So while infectious or contagious diseases and diseases of poor living conditions have been largely overcome by the combined efforts of Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors (and there could be no better evidence than this of the value of the work of these two groups of Public Health Workers), prematurity, which is outside the field of work of the Public Health Inspector, and to a considerable extent outside the field of work of the Health Visitor, is a different kind of problem. This cause of infant death belongs to the field of work of the Midwives, and of the Medical Officers and Health Visitors working in the antenatal clinics.

DEATHS

Newport's deaths for the year were 1,311 as compared with 1,189 for the previous year, and representing a rate of 11.7 as compared with 11.2. The area comparability factor by which Newport's rate has to be multiplied to make it comparable with that for England and Wales is 1.14, which indicates that at the older ages Newport has considerably less population proportionately than England and Wales. When multiplied by this factor Newport's death rate becomes 13.3 as compared with a provisional death rate for England and Wales for 1966 of 11.7.

DISCUSSION OF DEATHS

The 1,311 deaths listed according to the abbreviated list of the International Classification of Diseases, and divided by sex and age into eleven age groups, are shown in the following table. It will be seen that the main causes of death are cancer, which was responsible for 265 deaths, or 20.2% of the total, coronary heart disease, which was responsible for 272 deaths, or 20.8% of the total, heart disease other than coronary and hypertensive heart disease, which was responsible for 146 deaths, or 11.1% of the total, and vascular lesions of the nervous system which were responsible for 171 deaths, or 13.0% of the total. These four causes were responsible for 854 deaths or 65.1% of the total.

Lung cancer, is almost entirely preventable by not taking up smoking, and very considerably reduced by giving it up. Cancer of the neck of the womb can be prevented by regular microscopic examination of smears of mucosal tissue obtained by scraping, followed by the appropriate treatment where these show the presence of a precancerous state, as this form of cancer remains in a precancerous state for a number of years.

Heart disease other than coronary and hypertensive disease consist largely of degenerative heart disease with rheumatic heart disease as the next most important component. Most of degenerative heart disease is old age (95 of the 146 deaths from other heart disease or 65%) were in persons aged 75 or over) and nothing can be done about preventing old age. However, the Registrar General frowns on old age as a cause of death on a death certificate and the importance of heart disease other than coronary disease is exaggerated as a result. Rheumatic heart disease is preventable by permanent prophylactic treatment with penicillin or sulphonamide of all who have had rheumatic fever. Coronary heart disease and vascular lesions of the nervous system all come under the general category of degenerative vascular disease, and evidence is steadily accumulating that the increase in degenerative vascular disease in privileged western communities is due to excess consumption of animal and dairy fat.

DEATHS 1966

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	4 weeks		Age in years									
			Under 4 weeks	and under 1 year										
					1- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75+									
Tuberculosis Respiratory	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	
	F	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Tuberculosis Other	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Syphilitic Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Diphtheria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whooping Cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Meningococcal Infections	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Acute Poliomyelitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Infective and parasitic Diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	M	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	10	11	
	F	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	9	5	
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung	M	52	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	20	20	5	
Bronchus	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	4	-	
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	25	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	4	5	4	8	
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	1	2	
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	64	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	8	14	24	13	
	F	48	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	6	16	15	9	
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Diabetes	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	13	23	34	
	F	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	31	57	

Continued on following page

DEATHS 1966

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	4 weeks and under		Age in years									
			Under 4 weeks	1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	22	51	59	43	
Hypertension with Heart Disease	F	93	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	11	38	38	
	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	
Other Heart Disease	F	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	9	
	M	66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	20	38	
Other Circulatory Disease	F	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	14	57	
	M	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	10	
Influenza	F	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	17	
	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	
Pneumonia	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	
	M	22	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	14	
Bronchitis	F	29	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	18	
	M	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	28	21	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	F	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	14	
	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
	M	5	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Nephritis & Nephrosis	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	M	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Hyperplasia of Prostrate	F	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	
	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Congenital Malformations	F	9	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	
	M	5	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Defined & Undefined Diseases	F	42	11	1	-	1	2	1	1	3	6	5	11	
	M	57	7	1	-	2	-	-	-	5	5	10	27	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	F	8	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	-	1	-	1	
	M	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	
All Other Accidents	F	19	1	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	3	3	6	
	M	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	4	
Suicide	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	1	
	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	
Homicide and Operations of War	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	716	15	9	2	3	6	11	14	61	152	214	229	
	F	595	11	4	3	-	3	9	9	40	75	158	283	

SECTION B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

National Health Service Act 1946 LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES UNDER PART III

Section 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Name of Clinic	Address	Sessions	
		Morning	Afternoon
ALWAY	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic, Aberthaw Road	Monday Tuesday	Monday
BETTWS	Bettws Free Church, Monnow Way		Wednesday (Alternate week)
CENTRAL	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic, Tredegar Street		Tuesday
CLYTHA	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic, 27 Clytha Park Road		Thursday (Alternate weeks)
GAER	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic Gaer Road	Thursday (Alternate weeks)	
MALPAS	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic Westfield Way		Friday (Alternate weeks)
ST. JULIANS	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic Durham Road	Wednesday	

Expectant Mothers Attending and Attendances for 1966

Name of Clinic	Mothers first attended in 1966	Total attendances made
ALWAY	138	702
BETTWS	44	193
CENTRAL	122	704
CLYTHA	39	207
GAER	26	150
MALPAS	61	182
ST. JULIANS	56	234
TOTALS -	486	2,372

ABNORMAL CONDITIONS FOUND AMONG EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Albuminuria	...	168	Respiratory conditions	...	6
Excess weight gain	...	116	Tuberculosis	...	6
Dental caries	...	76	Pelvic deformity	...	5
Vaginal discharge	...	72	Gastro intestinal conditions	...	5
Abnormal presentation	...	68	Rhesus incompatibility	...	5
Varicose veins	...	65	Thyroid enlargement	...	5
Oedema	...	58	Ante partum haemorrhage	...	4
Previous difficult confinement	...	52	Haemorrhoids	...	3
Glycosuria	...	46	Cardiac conditions	...	2
Anaemia	...	41	Hyperemesis	...	2
Hypertension	...	37	Haematuria	...	2
Obesity	...	35	Prolapse	...	2
Nervous conditions	...	19	Others	...	10
Threatened abortion	...	17			
Twins	...	13			
Dermatological conditions	...	9			

CENTRAL BLOOD REGISTER

Each expectant mother attending a local authority Clinic for blood examinations does so on two occasions, the first in early pregnancy and the second not later than six weeks before full term. Those expectant mothers whose blood groups are known, do not have blood taken for this examination on the first visit.

There is now a record in the Health Department of the blood groups of Newport expectant mothers who have had their blood examined, and these records are available for emergency reference at any hour of the day or night.

All hospitals and general practitioners in the area have been given full particulars of how to obtain the blood group and Rh. factor of Newport expectant mothers merely by telephoning at any hour of the day or night either to the Health Department or to the Ambulance Station.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS

Arrangements were made for ten unmarried expectant mothers from Newport to be accepted into Mother and Baby Homes as follows:-

Salvation Army "Northlands", North Road, Cardiff	...	5
St. Anne's Home, Chepstow	...	4
St. Raphael's Home, Bristol	...	1

The local health authority accepted financial responsibility for the cost involved, but each of the mothers made a small contribution towards this cost.

PLACES OF BIRTH OF BABIES BORN IN NEWPORT IN 1966

Of the 2,137 babies born in Newport to Newport residents 606 were born at home giving a percentage of 28.3 whilst 1,531 were born in hospitals, a percentage of 71.7.

The 606 domiciliary birth include 29 births in Bettws Estate which was outside Newport Borough boundary until 1st April.

STILLBIRTHS

Of the 30 Stillbirths of Newport residents 5 occurred at home and 25 in hospitals and nursing homes.

MATERNITY PACKS ISSUED TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS

1,006 maternity packs were issued to expectant mothers during the year.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Name of Centre	Address	Sessions	
		Morning	Afternoon
ALWAY	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, Aberthaw Road	Thursday	Wednesday Thursday
BEECHWOOD	Beechwood Presbyterian Church Hall Kenilworth Road	Monday	Monday
BETTWS	Bettws Free Church, Monnow Way, Bettws Estate		Monday Thursday
CAERAU	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, 27 Clytha Park Road	Monday	Monday
CENTRAL	Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Tredegar Street	Wednesday	Wednesday Friday
GAER	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic Gaer Road	Wednesday	Wednesday
LLISWERRY	St. Philips Mission Church, Jenkins Street	Tuesday	Tuesday
MAESGLAS	St. Thomas's Church Hall Old Cardiff Road	Friday	-
MALPAS	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, Westfield Way	Tuesday	Tuesday
RINGLAND	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, Ringland Presbyterian Church Beatty Road	Friday	Friday
ST. JULIANS	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, Durham Road	Thursday Friday	Thursday Friday

ATTENDANCES AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

The following table shows the number of attendances made by Mothers and Children at Infant Welfare Centres during 1966.

Centre	Number of Child- Welfare sessions held per month	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were -			Total attend- ances made by children during the year	Total attend- ances made by mothers during the year	Attendances Grand Total
		Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5			
ALWAY	12	2,047	2,322	1,093	5,462	3,876	9,338
BEECHWOOD	8	1,694	1,687	457	3,838	3,389	7,227
BETTWS	8	2,654	2,201	680	5,535	4,568	10,103
CAERAU	8	900	962	768	2,630	1,772	4,402
CENTRAL	12	2,662	2,158	1,261	6,081	4,535	10,616
GAER	8	1,219	907	480	2,606	2,075	4,681
LISWERRY	8	1,222	1,024	465	2,711	2,034	4,745
MAESGLAS	4	653	565	289	1,507	1,165	2,672
MALPAS	8	2,482	1,541	471	4,494	3,254	7,748
RINGLAND	8	2,126	1,454	2,005	5,585	3,460	9,045
ST. JULIANS	16	2,497	2,455	1,217	6,169	4,170	10,339
TOTALS	100	20,156	17,276	9,186	46,618	34,298	80,916

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Medical Examinations and Weighings 1966

CENTRE	Medical Examinations				Weighings		
	Mothers	Children			Children		
		Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5	Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5
ALWAY	424	470	522	274	2,044	2,269	950
BEECHWOOD	611	287	276	113	1,692	1,599	439
BETTWS	136	819	546	202	2,622	1,953	540
CAERAU	19	293	239	145	898	962	331
CENTRAL	39	777	686	313	2,460	1,934	894
GAER	84	262	202	126	1,193	810	434
LLISWERRY	191	238	223	69	1,176	1,011	357
MAESGLAS	71	184	147	51	617	550	280
MALPAS	87	387	333	152	2,304	1,356	399
RINGLAND	502	295	221	232	2,109	1,406	566
ST. JULIANS	-	401	309	126	2,420	2,450	936
TOTALS	2,164	4,413	3,704	1,803	19,535	16,300	6,126

MEDICAL CONDITIONS FOUND BY MEDICAL OFFICERS AT MOTHER AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES 1966

CONDITIONS	0-4 weeks		1-3 months		3-6 months		6-12 months		1-2 years		2-3 years		3-4 years		4-5 years		5 years & over	
	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others
No Abnormality	867	40	391	618	146	2,937	44	1,113	25	858	15	247	11	152	10	75	16	200
Gastro Intestinal conditions	4	7	8	63	12	91	3	41	2	23	2	37	1	13	1	4	-	-
Respiratory Conditions	8	3	6	86	11	258	3	123	3	80	2	17	1	11	2	5	1	2
Orthopaedic Conditions	11	-	5	4	4	18	4	28	15	129	10	76	4	16	4	9	2	12
Skin Conditions	30	8	43	88	9	100	4	87	5	80	2	43	1	13	-	13	8	20
Umbilical Conditions	26	2	13	23	2	11	1	4	1	6	1	3	-	3	1	-	1	1
Cardiac Conditions	1	-	2	1	1	3	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
E.N.T. Conditions	2	1	1	14	6	23	2	36	4	46	2	23	8	35	1	17	-	8
Eye Conditions	13	6	4	25	3	31	3	38	4	32	7	24	4	14	3	12	2	2
Dental Caries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	7	1	6	-	3	-	2
Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth Injuries or Malformation	6	-	8	11	2	6	2	6	2	7	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	3
Other Conditions	50	6	20	68	8	142	15	108	13	387	36	56	13	42	6	16	14	33

M. & C.W. ANNUAL DENTAL REPORT FOR YEAR 1966

In presenting the Annual Report on the activities of the Dental Service for the Maternity and Child Welfare Service the figures for the year 1966 show an improvement on those for the previous year.

Both services - the Ante-Natal and Nursing Mothers and the children under 5 years of age are looked after by the School Dental Officers, but whereas the school service and the service for the pre-school children remain fairly constant, the services for the mothers tend to drift into one of emergency treatment only.

Use is made of the clinic facilities by the mothers for examination purposes to obtain information on the extent of treatment required and thereafter, depending on the interest in dentistry or otherwise arrangements are made for complete or emergency treatment.

Although the majority of ante-natal and nursing mothers examined at the clinics tend to visit us again only for emergency treatment, it may be that a number of mothers may go to private practitioners for the necessary treatment. We have no information on this point.

EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

During the year 202 Expectant and Nursing Mothers attended for dental examination, a decrease of 41 on the previous year.

Of the 202 inspected 190 were found to require treatment, but when it came to attendance for treatment 37 failed to appear.

Of the 153 attending for treatment only 54 or 35.3% kept all appointments to complete the treatment - a most disappointing proportion.

The number of fillings inserted was 80, an increase of 30 on last years figure.

The number of extractions was 370, a reduction of 103 teeth compared with the year 1965.

For the extraction of the teeth, in addition to 188 Local Anaesthetic injections, 31 General Anaesthetics were administered by the School Medical Officers. This figure, in keeping with the reduced number of extractions, shows a drop of 67 administrations compared with the previous year.

The number of patients having artificial dentures inserted was 64, a reduction of 12 patients compared with the year 1965.

As in previous years an arrangement was made with a local firm of dental artificers to do the necessary workshop part of denture construction.

WESTFIELD TRAINING SCHOOL.

In addition to the Ante-Natal and Nursing Mothers and the pre-school children, Westfield Training School for handicapped pupils receive treatment at the Clinics.

During the year 7 pupils were treated, 6 having a General Anaesthetic for the extraction of 7 teeth, and 4 filling were inserted.

CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.

During the year the number of pre-school children dentally examined was 459, a reduction of 52 on the previous year.

Of those inspected 379 or 82.5% were found to be in need of treatment but only 358 attended leaving 21 children failing to keep appointments.

In the past treatment of children under 5 years of age consisted mainly of the extraction of aching teeth but now with the appointment of a dental auxiliary at the clinic these children have the opportunity of having conservative treatment in addition to extractions.

The increased number of fillings during the year - 332 as compared with 154 in the year 1965 - shows the valuable part a dental auxiliary plays in the dental service. The more the temporary teeth are conserved the less risk of the permanent dentition becoming disarranged and affecting the appearance.

The number of extractions was 484, a reduction of 69 teeth compared with the previous year. This again reflects on the conservative measures previously a higher figure would have been recorded for extractions but for this alternative treatment of filling many of the temporary teeth.

Most extractions were done under a General Anaesthetic, a total of 298 administrations by the School Medical Officers being made for this purpose.

This years conservation figures for the pre-school children are up by over 50% on the previous year. With the addition of a second dental auxiliary more progress could be made. It is not always appreciated that a dental auxiliary requires a surgery with full equipment in order to carry out satisfactory treatment.

As has been repeatedly stated it is only by examining the children regularly from 3 years onwards that any hope can be had of laying down a sound foundation in dental hygiene and caries control that will enable the child of the future to grow up, with no need for artificial dentures but with his own teeth and all in a sound condition.

The question of the fluoridation of the water supplies has not yet been decided by the Local Council. Why there is this delay in agreeing to such a beneficial measure after it has been accepted by the majority of Local Authorities I don't understand.

In places where the water has been fluorinated for some years the reduction in caries of the teeth has been very noticeable - 50% improvement in the teeth of the young children.

In conclusion grateful thanks are again extended to the Medical, Nursing and Dental Staffs for their help and co-operation during the year.

W.G. CLARKSON, L.D.S.

Principal School Dental Officer.

Section 23. Midwifery

At the beginning of the year there were 14 municipal midwives employed by the local Health Authority.

11 of the municipal midwives were approved as teaching midwives. 21 pupil midwives completed their training for State Certification during the year.

Two Local Health Authority midwives, Sisters Cowen and Perrett, resigned during the year and Sister H. Giles transferred to a post as Health Visitor on 4th April.

One midwife, Sister Thomas was recruited during the year.

The following statistics relate to the municipal midwifery service for the year 1966.

Number of live births attended	...	606
Number of nursing visits made	...	9,021
Number of ante-natal visits made	...	9,563
Number of stillbirths attended	...	5
Number of miscarriages attended	...	10

Number of deliveries attended:

(1) Doctor not booked but present at delivery	2
(2) Doctor not booked and doctor not present	4
(3) Doctor booked and present at delivery	29
(4) Doctor booked but not present at delivery	572

Number of cases where gas and air was administered:

(1) When doctor was present at delivery ...	31
(2) When doctor was not present at delivery ...	453

Number of cases where pethidine was administered:

(1) When doctor was present at delivery ...	17
(2) When doctor was not present at delivery ...	234

Number of cases where medical aid was sent for:

(1) When doctor had been booked - mothers ...	128
(2) When doctor had been booked - children ...	70
(3) When doctor not booked - mothers ...	6
(4) When doctor not booked - children ...	3

Number of cases delivered at Institutions and attended on discharge before the 10th day:

(1) Cases	...	1,245
(2) Visits to these cases	...	4,911

Number of cases delivered who were wholly breast fed		
at 14th day	...	199
Number of accommodation visits made	...	259
Number of attempted visits	...	574

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RELIEF DUTY

The Town is divided into four areas which are so delineated that the number of births in each area is proportional to the number of midwives in the group allocated to the area. There are four groups of four midwives and these deal with the births and antenatal visits in their areas.

A rota is operated which allows each Midwife a weekend off duty during the first and second weeks, one day (42 hours) off in the third week and two days (66 consecutive hours) off duty in the fourth week. An additional 42 consecutive hours off duty is allowed during the four weeks of the rota.

The rota repeats every four weeks and Midwives know in advance when they are off duty. An arrangement has been made for the Ambulance Control to accept all calls for midwives during the evenings and nights which ensures that a Midwife who is off duty is not disturbed.

Section 24. Health Visiting

REPORTS ON INFANTS SUBJECTED TO BIRTH HAZARDS.

A report at 3 months was obtained on the progress of Infants who might have been subjected to a hazard before or at birth. Any deviation from the normal was noticed and appropriate care and advice given. Should a child suffer a handicap, the information is reported to the Principal School Medical Officer when a child reaches the age of two years. The child is then correctly assessed for educational purposes.

REFRESHER COURSES.

4 Health Visitors attended refresher courses. On their return they discussed points of interest with their colleagues. In addition an "In Service Training" programme was arranged. Health visitors attended at St. Cadoc's Hospital for the case conference and discussion. This training helps a health visitor to detect early signs of mental illness.

NURSE EDUCATION.

The Superintendent Health Visitor continued to serve on the Nurse Education Committee. In addition to receiving lectures on "The Social Aspects of Disease" the

Student nurses at the Royal Gwent Hospital and St. Woolos Hospital accompanied the Health Visitors and the District Nurses on their routine district visits. They also made observation visits to various clinics established by the Public Health Department and the Education Department and to a Home for the Elderly established by the Welfare Department.

In addition the Superintendent Health Visitor lectured to the students at the Nurses Preliminary Training School

Lectures were also given by the Superintendent Health Visitor to the nursery nursing students at Duffryn High School. Facilities were provided for these students to visit Maternity & Child Welfare Centres and visits were also made to the Premature Baby and Paediatric Units at St. Woolos Hospital.

MOTHERCRAFT.

Lectures were given each week to groups of expectant mothers. These talks were followed up with demonstration material at mothercraft sessions and the showing of films of special interest to mothers.

MASS SCREENING FOR PHENYLKETONURIA.

This test is designed to detect early cases of phenylketonuria which if uncontrolled will result in the children being mentally defective. The test is carried out by the Health visitor or midwife at the 14th, 21st and 42nd day.

No case of phenylketonuria was reported during the year. The condition is reported to occur in the ratio of 1 case to every 10,000 births.

MASS SCREENING FOR HEARING DEFECTS.

From the age of six months the hearing of babies is tested. The initial screening is done at the Child Welfare Centres. Conditions at the Centres are not ideal, so a child failing the test is referred for a further examination in a specially equipped room at the School Clinic.

MASS SCREENING FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

The homes of all school children who were found to have a positive reaction to a tuberculin skin test were visited. Contacts were advised to have a chest X-ray.

This home visiting is very time consuming, but it proves that the early case of tuberculosis can be detected. It enables early treatment to be obtained, thereby curtailing a prolonged infectious illness.

HEALTH VISITING.

The following is a summary of the visits to homes made by the health visitors during 1966.

Type of Visit	Actual		Attempted	
	First Visits	Revisits	First Visits	Revisits
<i>Mother and Child Welfare</i>				
Mothers	11,404	25,940	2,644	5,614
Expectant Mothers	926	1,350	93	105
Infants 0-1 year	2,647	8,371	858	2,059
Children 1-2 years	3,733	10,406	825	2,110
Children 2 - 5 years	8,198	18,675	1,595	3,843
Totals -	26,908	64,742	6,015	13,731
<i>Tuberculosis Cases.</i>				
Infants 0-1 years	6	21	1	11
Children 1-2 years	1	23	-	3
Children 2-5 years	2	16	-	13
Children 5 years and over	9	24	-	1
Totals -	18	84	1	28
<i>Tuberculosis Contacts.</i>				
Infants 0-1 years	11	34	-	-
Children 1-2 years	16	8	1	-
Children 2-5 years	26	22	1	2
Children 5 years and over	162	68	22	25
Totals -	215	132	24	27
<i>Other Infectious Diseases.</i>				
Infants 0-1 years	6	-	-	4
Children 1-2 years	23	12	1	-
Children 2-5 years	50	17	5	2
Children 5 years and over	116	105	13	26
Totals -	195	134	19	32
<i>Aged Persons</i>	526	1,169	17	55
<i>Chronic Sick</i>	577	3,440	40	62
Totals -	1,103	4,609	57	117
<i>All Other Visits.</i>				
Infants 0-1 years	4	25	-	-
Children 1-2 years	2	1	-	-
Children 2-5 years	-	-	-	-
Children 5 years and over	3,826	9,909	118	252
Totals -	3,832	9,935	118	252

Analysis of cases and households visited for the first time during the year.

	<i>Tuberculosis</i>		<i>M. & C.W. and Other</i>
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Contacts</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Total infants and children under 5 years visited for the first time this year.	4	25	14,663
Total homes visited for the first time this year.	3	15	12,912

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITING.

The following is a summary of the visits to homes made by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor during the year.

<i>Type of visit</i>	<i>Visits</i>		<i>Attempted</i>	
	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Revisits</i>	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Revisits</i>
<i>Tuberculosis Cases.</i>				
Infants 0-1 year	-	1	-	-
Children 1-2 years	-	1	-	-
Children 2-5 years	-	-	-	-
Others 5 years and over	46	177	19	66
Totals -	46	179	19	66
<i>Tuberculosis Contacts.</i>				
Infants 0-1 year	33	3	-	-
Children 1-2 years	52	2	-	-
Children 2-5 years	70	3	-	-
Others 5 years and over	455	11	-	-
Totals -	610	19	-	-

Analysis of cases and households visited for the first time during the year.

	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Total infants and children under 5 years visited for the first time this year	3	436
Total homes visited for the first time this year	3	518

Section 25. Home Nursing

Many more sick people are nursed in their own homes than go into hospital and it is this service which provides the care and attention needed. The District Nurse will visit any home when a request for her to do so is received from the general practitioner or specialist. Perhaps the value of this service is appreciated most by those chronic sick patients who should be in hospital but cannot be admitted because of the shortage of chronic sick beds, and by those patients, particularly the aged, who prefer to be nursed in their own homes. Nurses do not live in the homes that they are attending, but visit during the day and the evening. For those patients requiring attention during the night the facilities of the Night Nursing Orderly Service are available.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during 1966:-

<i>Total number of persons nursed</i> . . .	2,441
<i>Number who were aged under 5 at first visit</i>	254
<i>Number who were aged 65 or over at first visit</i>	1,136

Section 26. Vaccination and Immunisation

A follow up system is used which ensures that vaccination and immunisation are offered to all babies in the area of the Local Health Authority.

In addition to the routine observed for infants, reinforcing injections of diphtheria immunisation are given when children commence school. The parents of all children commencing school are circularised through the schools asking for their consent to their children being given reinforcing injections and visits are then made to the schools and the children whose parents have given permission are given reinforcing injections. In the case of parents who want the reinforcing injection to be given by their own doctor they are advised to attend their doctor's surgery. In this way children who have not been immunised in infancy as a result of parental apathy received their primary immunisation.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Return for year ended 31st December, 1966

	Children born in years						Totals
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959 to 1962	Others under 16 years of age	
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the year ended 31st December 1966	748	756	38	11	302	8	1,584
Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the year ended 31st December 1966	-	2	1	2	1,067	26	1,098

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1966

	Children born in years						Totals
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959 to 1962	Others under 16 yrs of age	
Number of children who have completed a primary course (normally, 3 injections) of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in the Authority's area during the year ended 31st December, 1966	748	752	38	8	15	1	1,562

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1966

Age at date of Vaccination	I. Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during period.		II. Number of cases specially reported during period		
	Number Vaccinated	Number re-vaccinated	(a) Generalised Vaccinia	(b) Post Vaccinal Encephalomyelitis	(c) Death from complications of vaccination other than (a) & (b)
0-3 months	-	-	-	-	-
3-6 months	-	-	-	-	-
6-9 months	7	-	-	-	-
9-12 months	16	-	-	-	-
1	490	-	-	-	-
2-4	179	-	-	-	-
5-15	15	7			
Total	707	7			

POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1966

Category	No. of persons who completed a course during the year
Children born in the years 1959-1966	2,200
Others under 16 years of age	94
Total	2,294

Regular poliomyelitis immunisation clinics were held during the year at Infant Welfare Centres and by private practitioners in their surgeries. An evening clinic was held from 6-8 p.m. monthly throughout the year for the benefit of persons under 40 years of age.

Section 27. Ambulance Service

The duty of local ambulance authorities under the National Health Service is not to arrange for the conveyance of all persons suffering from illness but only of those for whom transport such as the service provides is necessary, and where such transport comes within the scope of the National Health Service.

In general special transport is necessary for persons who are genuinely unable to travel by other means (for example public transport) and where the journey is closely connected with the treatment and care of the patient.

In some cases a patient may be unable to travel by public transport but the journey is not properly the responsibility of the Ambulance Service. Private arrangements should be made for these cases, which include journeys to more distant Hospitals or Convalescent Homes or to see more distant specialists, when the necessary diagnosis or treatment can be obtained nearer home, and journeys for the purpose of proceeding on holiday or to a place of recreation.

The Ambulance Service is not responsible for providing transport for a patient merely because the public transport times do not entirely fit in with the time of appointment at a hospital or because the patient cannot afford the fare to travel by public transport. Where the patient can make part of the journey by public transport, the Ambulance Service should not be called upon to provide transport for the whole of the journey.

The number of calls made on ambulance services makes it imperative that the utmost care should always be exercised to eliminate all unnecessary use of the service. While ambulances must be provided for cases of genuine need, many journeys are still undertaken where the use of an ambulance is not really justified.

A special responsibility rests on general practitioners and hospital staffs therefore to satisfy themselves that it is unsuitable for a patient to travel by other means, and that the proposed journey is the responsibility of the National Health Service.

The following table shows the number of patients conveyed during the years 1950-1966.

PATIENTS CONVEYED

Year	Sitting Cases	Stretcher Cases	Total
1950	-	-	23,063
1951	17,783	6,031	23,814
1952	20,675	6,022	26,697
1953	23,501	6,317	29,818
1954	20,508	6,514	27,022
1955	24,584	7,245	31,829
1956	26,293	6,291	32,584
1957	25,444	5,817	31,261
1958	30,490	6,838	37,328
1959	32,338	5,521	37,859
1960	33,339	6,214	39,553
1961	34,497	7,095	41,592
1962	29,981	7,332	37,331
1963	28,181	7,833	36,014
1964	32,045	7,863	39,908
1965	31,710	7,058	38,768
1966	30,474	6,152	36,626

Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

B.C.G. VACCINATION

B.C.G., vaccination was offered during the Autumn term to all children reaching their twelfth birthdays during the school year and it is interesting to compare the figures with those for previous years.

	B.C.G.	%	T.B. +	%	Total
Summer term 1955:					
Grammar School children reaching 14th birthday ...	188	72.9	70	27.1	258
Autumn term 1955:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	675	79.1	178	20.9	853
Autumn term 1956:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	745	81.4	170	18.6	915
Autumn term 1957:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	911	86.2	146	13.8	1,057
Autumn term 1958:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	814	90.5	85	9.5	899
Autumn term 1959:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	933	90.6	97	9.4	1,030
Autumn term 1960:					
All children reaching 14th birthday	1,196	94.4	71	5.6	1,267
Summer term 1961:					
All children reaching 13th Birthday	1,120	95.1	58	4.9	1,178
Autumn term 1961:					
All children reaching 13th birthday	1,286	92.9	98	7.1	1,384
Autumn term 1961:					
- All children reaching 12th birthday	1,089	95.9	46	4.1	1,135

	B.C.G.	%	T.B. +	%	Total
Autumn term 1962:					
All children reaching 12th birthday	1,131	98.9	13	1.1	1,144
Autumn term 1963:					
All children reaching 12th birthday	948	96.3	36	3.7	984
Autumn term 1964:					
All children reaching 12th birthday	1,010	98.0	21	2.0	1,031
Autumn term 1965:					
All children reaching 12th birthday	1,008	97.0	30	2.9	1,038
Autumn term 1966:					
All children reaching 12th birthday	942	97.4	25	2.6	967
Total	13,996	92.4	1,144	7.6	15,140

This programme was not fully operated until the Autumn term 1955. The group done during the Summer term 1955 was a pilot programme to ensure the smooth performance of the full programme for children reaching their fourteenth birthday during the school year 1955-56. The two extra groups done in 1961 were done so that in future B.C.G. vaccination might be offered as a routine to all children reaching their twelfth birthday during the school year.

It will be seen that there has been a fall in the percentage of children found to be tuberculin positive from 20.9 to 2.6 during the ten years in which the full programme has been carried out, indicating a fall in the sources of tuberculous infection. If the result of the pilot programme is included the fall has been from 27.1% to 2.6%. These results are not strictly comparable, because the last group was 2 years 8 months younger than the first group and so had been exposed to infection that much shorter. It is as well that B.C.G. vaccination has at last been accepted in this country, as without it the removal of sources of tuberculous infection, which in most cases produce immunity rather than disease in those exposed to the infection, would have produced a population increasingly susceptible to the disease. In particular the compulsion to have milk tuberculin tested or pasteurised removed the opportunity to have what in most cases was a symptomless but immunising infection.

TUBERCULOSIS CONTACT SCHEME

A scheme for the tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination of contacts of cases of tuberculosis is carried out in co-operation with the Chest Physician. During the year 269 persons were tuberculin tested of whom 30 were found to be tuberculin positive and 217 tuberculin negative. 22 persons failed to return for a reading of the test.

TUBERCULIN TESTING

Tuberculin testing was offered during the year to all children reaching their tenth, eighth and sixth birthdays during the school year and it is interesting to compare the figures with those for previous years.

	TB -	%	TB +	%	Total
1956: Children reaching 10th birthday	1,073	88.8	135	11.2	1,208
1957: Children reaching 10th birthday	1,285	90.5	135	9.5	1,420
1958: Children reaching 10th birthday	1,257	94.4	74	5.6	1,331
1959: Children reaching 10th birthday	1,104	94.8	60	5.2	1,164
1960: Children reaching 10th birthday	1,162	94.2	72	5.8	1,234
1961: Children reaching 10th birthday	1,070	97.1	32	2.9	1,102
1962: Children reaching 10th birthday	1,058	99.2	8	0.8	1,066
1963: Children reaching 10th birthday	1,061	99.5	5	0.5	1,066
1964: Children reaching 10th birthday	820	99.3	6	0.7	826
1965: Children reaching 10th birthday	918	99.2	7	0.8	925
1966: Children reaching 10th birthday	1,027	98.7	12	1.3	1,039

Total	-	11,845	95.6	546	4.4	12,381
-------	---	--------	------	-----	-----	--------

	TB -	%	TB +	%	Total
1960: Children reaching 8th birthday	1,091	96.5	39	3.5	1,130
1961: Children reaching 8th birthday	1,065	98.3	18	1.7	1,083
1962: Children reaching 8th birthday	1,093	99.3	8	0.7	1,101
1963: Children reaching 8th birthday	964	99.8	2	0.2	966
1964: Children reaching 8th birthday	760	99.4	5	0.6	765
1965: Children reaching 8th birthday	1,016	99.2	8	0.8	1,024
1966: Children reaching 8th birthday	1,130	99.8	2	0.2	1,132

Total	-	7,119	98.9	82	1.1	7,201
-------	---	-------	------	----	-----	-------

	TB -	%	TB +	%	Total
1956: Children reaching 6th birthday	781	96.4	29	3.6	810
1957: Children reaching 6th birthday	910	96.6	32	3.4	942
1958: Children reaching 6th birthday	788	91.7	71	8.3	859
1959: Children reaching 6th birthday	807	99.1	7	0.9	814
1960: Children reaching 6th birthday	970	98.5	15	1.5	985
1961: Children reaching 6th birthday	991	99.8	2	0.2	993
1962: Children reaching 6th birthday	941	99.7	3	0.3	944
1963: Children reaching 6th birthday	950	99.9	1	0.1	951
1964: Children reaching 6th birthday	843	99.5	4	0.5	847
1965: Children reaching 6th birthday	1,212	99.7	3	0.3	1,215
1966: Children reaching 6th birthday	1,220	99.6	5	0.4	1,225

Total	-	10,413	98.4	172	1.6	10,585
-------	---	--------	------	-----	-----	--------

This programme was commenced in 1956 so far as those reaching their 10th and 6th birthdays are concerned, and in 1960 so far as those reaching their 8th birthdays are concerned.

The Tuberculin positive children are given a chest X-ray, and the other members of their families are investigated.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS, CASES ON THE REGISTER, AND DEATHS FROM PULMONARY AND
NON PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS EACH YEAR IN NEWPORT IN 10 YEAR PERIODS 1907-1966 AND EACH
YEAR 1957 - 1966

PERIOD	Notifications					Cases on Register					Deaths	
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		Pulm.	Non-Pulm.
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female		
1907-1916	-	-	172.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86.0	28.5
1917-1926	-	-	128.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95.1	23.1
1927-1936	82.5	73.7	156.2	30.8	32.6	-	-	-	-	-	94.1	15.0
1937-1946	81.9	62.8	144.7	23.5	20.9	375.3	304.5	679.8	166.2	164.7	75.1	8.2
1947-1956	66.0	49.2	115.2	8.3	9.4	495.6	423.1	918.7	86.0	102.9	37.9	4.2
1957-1966	32.4	16.5	48.9	2.9	2.3	557.5	436.2	993.7	40.2	44.3	8.3	.9
1957	71	36	107	4	4	602	485	1,087	45	50	10	1
1958	33	26	59	1	7	603	489	1,092	42	49	4	-
1959	37	21	58	3	1	574	357	1,031	37	43	13	2
1960	37	17	54	2	-	568	455	1,023	36	42	6	-
1961	33	6	39	5	1	588	453	1,041	42	43	6	2
1962	25	9	34	2	4	589	457	1,046	39	44	6	-
1963	30	10	40	3	2	578	440	1,018	36	45	12	3
1964	21	21	42	5	2	554	425	979	42	44	6	-
1965	15	9	24	3	1	488	370	858	42	42	9	-
1966	22	10	32	1	1	431	331	762	41	41	11	1

CARDIAC LIST

The Cardiac List, including children with rheumatic heart disease, children who had had rheumatic fever but had not developed rheumatic heart disease, children who had had chorea, and children with congenital heart disease, which list was commenced in 1959, was maintained and added to in 1966. Children with rheumatic heart disease and children with congenital heart disease were found by the Consultant Paediatrician, usually following examination by the general practitioner, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health or the school medical officer. In the absence of compulsory notification of rheumatic fever (which with its complication of rheumatic heart disease was responsible for 6,082 deaths in England and Wales in 1966), children who had had rheumatic fever were found as a result of information received from the Consultant Paediatrician, General Practitioners, School Nurses, Teachers, Education Welfare Officers and parents.

The value of the "Cardiac List" is to follow up those children suffering from established cardiac defects, and those who are under assessment by the paediatrician, in order to prevent recurrences and complications of the disease.

These are most often associated with infections. Many children are given "long term" treatment with penicillin for this reason, and it is of importance to ensure that the treatment prescribed is maintained. This is undertaken by the Health Visitor/School Nurse, and in addition a yearly assessment is carried out by the medical staff.

For the same reason, conditions which render the blood stream particularly liable to carry infection (known as "bacteraemia" and not causing any symptoms at the time) are supervised. Of these the most common are ear, nose and throat conditions, and dental extraction, and priority provision is made for children with cardiac defects. In order to limit the number of dental extractions performed on children with cardiac defects, parents are offered a six-monthly examination by the dental officer. During the period of dental extraction prophylactic penicillin cover is increased, or implemented, so that any bacterial contamination of the blood stream from infection in the mouth is quickly dealt with. It is of interest that the system of prophylaxis employed for some years in our own authority has at last gained official sanction as the method of choice ('Prevention of initial attacks and recurrences of rheumatic fever,' Min. of Health, May 1965) and this reflects the special interest of this Authority's medical staff in the prophylactic care of rheumatic heart disease.

SMOKING AND LUNG CANCER

The following illustrates the changes in the number of deaths over the last few years in England and Wales from lung cancer and from five other cancers and from five other causes:-

		1956	1966	% Change
Cancer of lung	...	18,186	27,025	+ 48.5
Cancer of bowel	...	15,042	14,986	- 0.36
Cancer of stomach	...	13,953	13,173	- 5.6
Cancer of breast	...	8,649	9,922	+ 14.7
Cancer of womb	...	3,946	3,950	+ 0.1
Leukaemia	...	2,315	2,896	+ 25.1
Rheumatic fever and Rheumatic heart disease	...	8,418	6,082	- 27.7
Home accidents	...	6,405	6,345	- 0.9
Road accidents	...	5,036	7,454	+ 48.0
Tuberculosis	...	5,375	2,354	- 58.0
Poliomyelitis	...	114	1	- 99.1

The enormous change in the importance of lung cancer as a cause of death both absolutely and in its relation to other causes is made clear from these figures.

In previous reports I have referred to statistical evidence drawn from various surveys reported in the medical press showing the connection between smoking and lung cancer and I make no apologies for repeating such evidence. It has been shown that whereas in a group of 1,357 men with lung cancer 340 (25.0%) smoked the equivalent of 25 or more cigarettes a day and 7 (0.5%) were non-smokers, in a control group of 1,357 men 182 (13.4%) smoked the equivalent of 25 or more cigarettes a day, and 61 (4.5%) were non-smokers.

The death rate from lung cancer in a group of 40,000 British doctors rose from 0.07 per 1,000 among non-smokers to 2.76 per 1,000 among those who smoked 25 or more cigarettes a day, or in other words to a rate 39 times as high.

It has been shown that whereas the chances of dying of lung cancer before 55, 60 and 65 were approximately 1 in a 1,000, 1 in 500 and 1 in 333 among non-smokers, they were 1 in 25 (40 times as high) 1 in 10 (50 times as high) and one in 6 (56 times as high) among those who smoked 25 or more cigarettes a day on the basis of deaths in 1962.

Similar statistical surveys on the connection between smoking and bronchitis, and on the connection between smoking and pulmonary tuberculosis in middle-aged men (where the theory is that smoking causes a healed primary tuberculosis to break down) were also quoted and it was suggested that smoking was probably responsible not only for the 23,774 deaths from lung cancer in 1962 but also for the excess of male over female deaths from bronchitis (23,346 - 9,942 = 13,404) and from pulmonary tuberculosis (2,102 - 673 = 1,429) or for 38,607 deaths altogether.

HEALTH EDUCATION

During the winter months films on health subjects were shown to Youth Clubs, each showing being followed by a discussion led by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health. Where films have been shown, the showing has been a considerable success, the discussion ranging rapidly over a wide field, and it is felt that real good has been done.

Talks on sex education followed by discussions were also given by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health to parents of children at Secondary Schools. It was emphasised that instruction in the anatomical and physiological aspects of sex should be completed by the age of twelve, and that what was needed at the age of fourteen was discussion on sex regarded as human or rather personal relationships. It was appreciated that the first responsibility in this matter lay with the parent. However, many parents would be unable to carry out their responsibility because they lacked the mental ability to do so, or because they were indifferent, or because their own attitude to sex was not a healthy one, and that the educational system of the community must play its part, which would require the inclusion of some human anatomy and physiology and much human psychology in the syllabus for the training of teachers. In the part of the talk dealing with sex as personal relationships the emphasis was on respect for others and for oneself as a guide to conduct rather than on laying down dogmatic rules of conduct.

THE "REST" (SEASIDE) CONVALESCENT HOME PORTHCAWL

11 patients were admitted to the Rest Home for periods of convalescence, the cost of their stay being borne by the Local Health Authority.

ASCERTAINMENT OF DEAFNESS

The early detection of impairment of hearing is most important, and if possible impairment should be detected before the child reaches the age of 12 months, the time at which speech normally develops. Therefore screening tests of hearing are carried out on children between the ages of 6 and 12 months, by the Health Visitors, either at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics or at the child's home. If any child does not respond to the tests he is examined by the Medical Officer, the Speech Therapist, and the Audiometrician, at the School Clinic. Children belonging to the following groups in which there is an extra risk of deafness are also examined at the Clinic.

- (1) Family history of deafness.
- (2) Spastic children.
- (3) History of ear discharge.
- (4) Late talkers.
- (5) Children with defective speech.
- (6) Educationally Subnormal children.
- (7) History of certain maternal illness in pregnancy, e.g. German Measles.

If necessary children are referred to the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist and after consultation between the Consultant and the Medical Officer are referred to Audiology Units for fuller assessment and advice.

Section 29. Domestic Help

All patients receiving Home Help were advised that the service was temporary and intended for cases of illness or disability of a temporary character. Where permanent help was needed patients were encouraged to make private arrangements.

The large number of patients needing assistance meant that all the Home Helps were fully occupied in dealing with current cases and new applications had to be considered in relation to the existing cases and to those on the waiting list.

Some applicants were found to qualify for help but had little or no entitlement to priority and remained at the bottom of the waiting list.

Home Helps are expected to carry out the ordinary day to day household duties, giving the same kind of attention as is normally provided in a home. Meals are prepared and cooked, the home kept clean, and any essential shopping done. Home Helps are not nurses and the scheme is not intended to provide a nursing or sitting-in service.

Some abuses of the service have come to light. Home Helps have been asked to undertake heavy cleaning work and in one case, to decorate the house. Others have acted as escorts to cases visiting hospitals for treatment. Home Helps are often asked to do what relatives refuse to do.

The Service needs constant supervision and the Home Help Organiser is fully occupied in dealing with the helps under her control and in seeing that satisfactory arrangements are made to provide help to the cases.

Of the 743 cases helped during 1966, 606 were provided with a free service while the remainder were variously assessed from a shilling or so a week to the full charge.

Section 51. Mental Health

(1) ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Committee responsible for service.

See page 2.

(b) Number and qualifications of staff employed in the Mental Health Service.

See pages 3 and 4.

(c) Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.

Co-ordination with the Regional Hospital Board mainly concerns the allocation of vacancies in hospitals for the mentally subnormal. At the end of the year 3 male and 2 female patients were awaiting urgent admission to hospital.

Co-ordination with Hospital Management Committees concerns the supervision of patients on licence or leave from mental hospitals and the furnishing of reports of home circumstances. The Mental Welfare Officers work in liaison with the medical staff of St. Cadoc's Hospital, Caerleon, who are consulted regularly and for whom visits are regularly made.

(d) Duties delegated to voluntary associations.

No duties are delegated to voluntary associations.

(e) Whether arrangements have been initiated for the training of staff.

There is no scheme for the training of staff within the Authority. Unqualified staff are encouraged to take advantage of the facilities available under the Scheme of Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services; Post-Entry Training and Financial Assistance. One officer is attending, full time, a course for the award of the Certificate in Social Work.

(2) ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

(a) Under Section 28 National Health Service Act, 1946. Measures taken for prevention of mental illness, care and after care of the mentally ill and subnormal.

The greater part of the Mental Welfare Officers' work now comes under this heading. Social problems often affecting the whole family are encountered when homes are visited following a patient's admission to hospital.

Regular visiting of the patients in their homes is maintained to support them until they are re-established in the community and in employment.

The Mental Welfare Officers attend weekly at St. Cadoc's Hospital, Caerleon for case conferences, prepare social reports, interview patients, and assist them with their many difficulties.

Care and after care is based on a good relationship between the Mental Welfare Officers, the patients, and their families, and this should be established as early as possible. It is therefore essential that there should be the closest co-operation between the hospitals and the local authority services especially over the notification of admission and discharge of patients.

(b) Under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

(i) Patients suffering from mental illness -

Apart from the acute cases involving urgent admission, applications for compulsory admission were only used after every effort had been made to obtain the co-operation of the patient, and to effect informal admission.

The number of patients admitted compulsorily to hospital was 51 made up as follows:-

Section 25 Mental Health Act 1959	...	5
Section 26 Mental Health Act 1959	...	1
Section 29 Mental Health Act 1959	...	42
Section 60 Mental Health Act 1959	...	3

The number of patients admitted informally to hospital was 64.

(ii) Persons suffering from subnormality -

The number of persons suffering from subnormality in the area of the Authority was 380.

4 cases were notified to the Authority under the Education Act 1944.

(iii) Persons under Guardianship -

There are no persons suffering from subnormality under guardianship.

(iv) Arrangements for carrying out the statutory duty to provide occupation and training for persons suffering from subnormality in the area of the Authority.

WESTFIELD TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Westfield Training School designed to accommodate 120 persons of all age groups was first occupied on the 24th September, 1962 and is sited on an area of approximately 2 acres on rising ground with fine views to the hills. The Building is of reinforced concrete construction, the slope of the land being utilised so that both floors are accessible from the ground thereby reducing physical problems of access in the case of handicapped persons.

The Nursery, Infant, Junior, Senior and Adult groups are engaged in various activities. The women and senior girls carry out cooking, dressmaking and laundry work

and the men and senior boys are engaged in cleaning, gardening and woodwork. All those, who are capable help in the kitchen and are given some domestic training. The work of the senior group has been directed with the view to transition to the domestic science unit in the case of the girls and the sheltered workshop in the case of the boys, the scheme for which is at present in preparation.

The men enjoy their recreation period in the grounds with cricket in summer and football in winter.

Speech training with the aid of a telephone installation designed for the purpose is very popular and adds considerably to the speech fluency of the children, making them less self conscious.

Pre-reading activities and number work are considerably helped by the instructional value of games. A few of the children are able to add figures in their heads. Art is making considerable progress, as are musical activities including the percussion band and singing.

During the summer an outing to Barry Island was arranged and the annual Christmas Party took place in December.

SHELTERED WORKSHOP.

The premises previously used as an Occupation Centre in Argyle Street, have now been adapted so as to provide Sheltered employment for some 20 persons. Laundry machinery has been installed and caters for all of the requirements of the Department. Up-to-date woodworking machinery has been provided in the workshop. A Superintendent (male) is in charge of the premises, assisted by a female supervisor.

RESIDENTIAL HOME FOR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

The home which opened in 1965 and which offers accommodation on a long or short term basis for up to eight mentally handicapped children under the age of 16 years, continued to function smoothly and to provide a valuable service to the community.

National Health Service Act 1946

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES UNDER PART II

Section 3. Provision of Hospital and Specialist Services

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

This clinic is conducted by the Local Health Authority for the Welsh Hospital Board and provides for the diagnosis and treatment of pre-school and school children

Two sessions are attended each week at the Clytha Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic by a medical Officer of the Local Health Authority. It is the practice to send all cases in which a second opinion is considered desirable to the Prince of Wales Hospital, where also all X-rays are carried out. Hospital treatment is carried out at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Rhydlafar, Cardiff.

Five physiotherapy sessions are held each week. Appliances and special shoes are obtained from the Prince of Wales Hospital, and shoes requiring special alterations are also sent there. Standard alterations to shoes are carried out locally by firms under contract with the Regional Hospital Board.

	Children under 1	Children 1 - 5	School Children	Total
Medical Officer's Session				
New Cases ...	38	296	240	574
Attendances	136	882	757	1,775
Physiotherapy Sessions				
New Cases ...	2	2	41	45
Attendances ...	27	341	483	851

ABNORMAL CONDITIONS FOUND AMONG CHILDREN ATTENDING ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

Condition	Under 5	5-14	Total	Condition	Under 5	5-14	Total
Genu valgum ...	62	19	81	Hammer Toe ...	7	5	12
Pes Planus ...	85	94	179	Torticollis ...	4	-	4
Calcaneus valgus ...	83	31	114	Painful heel ...	1	6	7
Genu varum ...	29	3	32	Hallux Valgus ...	-	13	13
Metatarsus varus ...	21	8	29	Pes cavus ...	-	13	13
Talipes ...	6	1	7	Other conditions	5	2	7

621 children under 5 years of age and 350 children aged 5-14 attended for applications of plasters and dressings following examination at the Orthopaedic Clinic.

AUXILARY CLINIC

This Clinic is conducted by the Local Health Authority for the Welsh Hospital Board and provides for the diagnosis and treatment of expectant and other mothers and children under 5 years of age.

Two sessions are attended each week at the Clytha Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic by a medical officer of the Local Health Authority.

	Expectant Mothers	Other Mothers	Children under 5	Total
New Cases:				
Venereal ...	-	-	-	-
Non-venereal ...	12	32	5	49

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-venereal	Total
Attendances ...	13	-	83	96

ABNORMAL CONDITIONS FOUND AMONG PERSONS ATTENDING AUXILIARY CLINICS

Cervical erosion ...	6	Cystocele & Rectocele ...	2
Leucorrhoea ...	4	Cervical tear ...	1
Cervicitis ...	2	Vulvovaginitis ...	3
Pruritus ...	2	Trichomonal Infection ...	12

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Mr. N.K. Barber, Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge of the Ophthalmic Clinic for school children also saw 172 children under school age.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

Mr. J.L.D. Williams, and Mr. G.B. Leitch, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons in charge of the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic for school children, also saw 19 children under school age.

Registration of Nursing Homes

(Section 187 to 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936)

There are two Nursing Homes and two Maternity Homes within the area of the Local Health Authority. These Homes are inspected regularly.

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948

There are five Day Nurseries registered with the Local Health Authority under this Act. One Day Nursery has accommodation for 50 children, one for 25, one for 20 one for 10

and the other one for 16. Four persons were registered as Child-Minders offering accommodation for 33 children.

Regular visits are made to these by a Health Visitor/School Nurse. At all times during 1966 they were found to be entirely satisfactory.

Epileptics and Spastics

EPILEPTICS.

There were 24 epileptics registered with the Welfare Department during the year, an increase of 1 compared with 1965. Of those registered, 16 were male and 8 were female, 3 were suffering from major epilepsy and 21 from minor epilepsy.

The distribution of the cases according to age is as follows:-

	0-14	15-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and over	TOTAL
Major Epilepsy	-	1	-	1	1	-	3
Minor Epilepsy	-	7	5	2	5	2	21

The position of the cases as regards employment is as follows:-

	Of pre-school or school age	In suitable employment	At present in employment which is likely to be irregular or temporary	Unemployed	Adults in colonies or hospitals	TOTAL
Major Epilepsy	-	1	-	1	1	3
Minor Epilepsy	1	3	-	15	2	21

SPASTICS.

There were 24 spastics registered with the Welfare Department during the year, the same as in 1965. There must however be many more who are not known to the Department and it is possible that the Department could provide some services to individual spastics if they came forward.

Blind Persons

There were 396 blind and partially sighted persons registered with the Welfare Department during the year, compared with 394 in 1965. Of those registered 277 were blind and 119 partially sighted.

50 persons were examined during the year. Of these 23 were found to be blind and 23 to be partially sighted, the remaining 4 being not registered.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	...	1
(ii) Number of cases in which -		
(a) Vision lost	...	-
(b) Vision impaired	...	-
(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	...	-

National Assistance Act 1948

Section 47

Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention

No orders were obtained under the above section for 1966.

**SECTION C. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES**

SCARLET FEVER.

47 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from scarlet fever during the year. Scarlet fever today is a mild illness and need give rise to no anxiety but it is not certain that the complications of scarlet fever, particularly rheumatic fever with its sequel of rheumatic heart disease and nephritis, are as diminished in importance as is the illness itself. It is still necessary to obtain medical advice in cases of scarlet fever and to carry out this advice.

WHOOPING COUGH.

37 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from whooping cough during the year. Whooping cough is the main cause of bronchiectasis (lung abscess) and one of the causes of bronchitis. It is preventable by immunisation and now that immunisation against whooping cough is given to babies along with immunisation against diphtheria it is hoped that the number of notifications will fall.

MEASLES.

1,265 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from measles during the year. Almost every child gets measles, usually before he goes to school, and as it is not a serious condition it is impossible to see why it is notifiable. In contrast rheumatic fever, which is the cause of rheumatic heart disease, is not notifiable although 6,171 people died of rheumatic heart disease in England and Wales in 1964.

DIPHTHERIA.

No notifications were received during the year.

DYSENTERY.

15 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from dysentery during the year. The majority of these cases were found in the course of routine investigation of persons who are showing no symptoms of intestinal disease. So far as Sonne dysentery at any rate is concerned the organism appears to be for the main part a commensal organism, that is to say an organism which occurs in the body without exerting any harmful effect.

MENIGOCOCCAL INFECTION.

No notifications were received during the year.

ACUTE PNEUMONIA.

35 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from acute pneumonia during the year.

SMALL POX.

No notifications were received during the year.

ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS.

No notifications were received during the year.

TYPHOID FEVER.

No notifications were received during the year.

PARATYPHOID FEVER.

No notifications were received during the year.

ERYSIPELAS.

3 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from erysipelas during the year.

FOOD POISONING.

1 person was notified by a doctor as suffering from food poisoning during the year. There were no family outbreaks. The 1 case notified was due to infection by Salmonella Dublin.

TUBERCULOSIS.

34 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from tuberculosis during the year. Tuberculosis is discussed in Section B of the Report (General Provision of Health Services for the Area), under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act 1946 (Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care).

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

No notifications were received during the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

1 notification was received during the year.

ANTHRAX.

No notifications were received during the year.

MALARIA.

No notifications were received during the year.

There follows a table of infectious and other notifiable diseases notified during the year.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

ANNUAL RETURN

Age Group	Scarlet fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles (excluding rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningococcal infection	
					Paralytic		Non-Paralytic									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	1	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	48	32	-	-	-	1	-	-
1 "	4	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	94	81	-	-	-	1	-	-
2 years	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	104	106	-	-	1	-	-	-
3 "	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	97	89	-	-	2	1	-	-
4 "	9	5	1	5	-	-	-	-	93	101	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9 "	7	9	6	4	-	-	-	-	192	212	-	-	2	1	-	-
10-14 "	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24 "	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	4	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (all ages)	25	22	18	19	-	-	-	-	634	631	-	-	7	8	-	-

Age Groups	Acute Pneumonia		Small Pox		Acute encephalitis				Typhoid fever		Para-typhoid fever		Erysipelas		Food Poisoning	
					Infective		Post-infectious									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5-14 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-44 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64 years	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (all ages)	18	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-

Age Groups	Tuberculosis					
	Respiratory		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 Year	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-4 years	-	1	-	-	-	-
5-9 years	2	-	-	-	-	-
10-14 years	1	-	-	-	-	-
15-19 years	1	-	-	-	-	-
20-24 years	1	1	-	-	-	-
25-34 years	3	3	-	-	-	1
35-44 years	3	2	-	-	1	-
45-54 years	4	2	-	-	-	-
55-64 years	4	-	-	-	-	-
65-74 years	3	1	-	-	-	-
75 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22	10	-	-	1	1

Other notifiable diseases	
M	F
Puerperal pyrexia	
-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	
-	1
Anthrax	
-	-
Malaria	
-	-

SECTION D. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. A.E. Guild, B.Sc., M. Inst. C.E. the Engineer and Manager of the Newport & South Monmouthshire Water Board for the following information.

The water supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the area.

Talybont water has been treated by lime treatment at the purification plant to obviate any risk of plumbo solvency. Regular tests are carried out at the plant to ensure that the correct dosage is applied, and periodical tests are carried out on the treated water to ensure that the treatment is satisfactory.

There is nothing to report as regards any form of contamination.

Bacteriological and Chemical analyses have been periodically taken on all sources of supply and from each treatment plant.

AVERAGE CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF TREATED WATERS 1966

All Chemical results are expressed in parts per million

Appearance	Ynysyfro	Pantyreos	Wentwood	Talybont	Llandegfedd (Court Farm)	Blaen Bran	Rogerstone Grange	Whitemill	Michaelstone
Colour	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Slightly opalescent	Clear	Clear	Clear
pH value	Colourless 8.2	Colourless 8.0	Colourless 7.5	Colourless 8.2	Colourless 7.4	Colourless 8.4	Colourless 8.1	Colourless 7.8	Colourless 7.9
Total dissolved solids (dried at 180°C)	175	145	110	64	165	82	105	185	120
Suspended Matter (dried at 105°C)	1.0	NIL	NIL	0.3	NIL	0.7	0.2	0.2	NIL
Chloride as Chlorine	13	10	13	8	12	9	13	13	11
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (free ammonia expressed as N)	0.019	0.006	0.006	0.013	0.017	0.007	0.015	0.028	0.082
Aluminoid Nitrogen (expressed as N)	0.130	0.071	0.070	0.067	0.076	0.135	0.057	0.060	0.130
Nitrate (expressed as N)	0.91	1.04	0.82	0.17	0.77	0.20	2.15	2.0	0.57
Nitrite (expressed as N)	0.002	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	0.002	0.004	NIL
Hardness, Total (expressed as CaCO ₃)	144	126	80	38	132	62	74	142	95
Hardness, Carbonate (expressed as CaCO ₃)	120	102	57	29	72	44	45	112	70
Hardness, Non Carbonate (expressed as CaCO ₃)	24	24	23	9	60	18	29	30	25
Iron (expressed as Fe)	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.07	0.13	0.04
Manganese (expressed as Mn)	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.01	0.01	NIL	0.015	NIL	0.01
Residual Aluminium (expressed as Al)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.08	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.09	0.06
Lead (expressed as Pb)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Zinc (expressed as Zn)	NIL	NIL	TRACE	NIL	NIL	NIL	TRACE	NIL	NIL
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate solution in 4 hrs. at 27°C	0.66	0.42	0.46	0.60	0.31	0.27	0.22	0.56	0.51
Free Carbon Dioxide (expressed as CO ₂)	2	2	4	0.5	6	NIL	1	4	2

N.A. - Not Applicable

CELLANEOUS INFORMATION RELATING TO THE SUPPLY.

Number of Houses Supplied - from Public Water Mains ... 33,964
 - by means of Stand Pipes ... Nil

Population Supplied - (within the area of the Borough) ... 111,650

NEWPORT RAINFALL

The following table showing average monthly and annual rainfall over the last 78 years and monthly and annual rainfall for 1966 at the Newport and South Monmouthshire Water Board's Friars Street works, may be of interest.

		78 years Average	1966
January	...	4.12	3.27
February	...	2.88	5.54
March	...	2.86	1.44
April	...	2.58	5.81
May	...	2.68	2.70
June	...	2.29	3.23
July	...	3.03	1.40
August	...	3.90	3.81
September	...	3.18	2.07
October	...	4.23	5.88
November	...	4.10	3.10
December	...	4.62	5.08
Whole Year	...	40.47	43.33

It will be seen that over the 78 year period the six driest months are February to July inclusive and the six wettest months are August to January inclusive. September however approximates more closely to the six driest months than to the five other wettest months over the period of 78 years. It would perhaps be better therefore to say that there are seven comparatively dry months. February to July inclusive, and September, and five comparatively wet months, August and October to January inclusive. The variations between the amounts of rainfall in the various months over the 78 year period are so wide that large alterations over a long period would be needed to cause much change in the present pattern.

Over a number of years it can safely be said that most Februaries will be comparatively dry and most Augusts comparatively wet, but no prognostications can be made for any one year. 1966 proved to be a wetter than average year, although six months were wetter than the 78 year average and six were drier. The total rainfall for the year (43.33 inches) was 107 per cent of the 78 year average (40.47 inches). In the first half of the year four months were wetter than the 78 year average and two were drier and the total rainfall for the first half of the year (21.99 inches) was 126.3 per cent of the 78 year average (17.41 inches). However, in the second half of the year four months were drier than the 78 year average and two were wetter and the total rainfall for the second half of the year (21.34 inches) was 92.5 per cent of the 78 year average (23.06 inches).

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (Including Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises	Number on Register	Number		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	11	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	390	274	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	50	73	1	-
Total -	451	351	2	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	2	2	-	2	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	2	2	-	1	-
Total -	7	7	-	5	-

PART VII OF THE ACT

Nature of Work	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of Instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel	8	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains & furniture hangings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed Toys	5	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Summary of samples taken with results

A. FORMAL AND INFORMAL SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOLLOWING ROUTINE SAMPLING.

Description of Sample	Number taken		Results of any samples which were not genuine	Action taken following unsatisfactory samples
	In-formal	Formal		
MILK	197	166	2 Informal showed a deficiency of fat 1 Informal (taken from vending machine) showed a deficiency of solids not fat 1 Formal showed a deficiency of solids not fat and the presence of added water 1 Formal showed a deficiency in fat	No action taken - subsequent samples taken proved satisfactory. Further samples taken from same source proved satisfactory Warning letter sent to bottlers Warning letter sent to bottlers

Description of Sample	Number taken		Results of any samples which were not genuine	Action taken following unsatisfactory samples
	In-formal	Formal		
DAIRY PRODUCTS (including Ice Cream)				
Ice Cream and Lollies	14			
Cheese	5		1 contained excessive moisture.	Warning letter sent to producer
Evaporated Separated Milk and Vegetable Fat	1		Discoloured, flat and sour. Rust penetration probably caused by bad storage	Insufficient evidence to substantiate legal proceedings
Cultured Buttermilk	1			
Non Fat Milk	1			
Clotted Cream	1			
MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTS				
Beef Sausage	4			
Steak and Kidney Pie	1			
Beefburger	1			
Peeled Prawns	3		2 Decomposed	Warning letter sent to restaurant proprietor
Chicken Fillets in Jelly	1			
Pork and Chicken Sausages	1			
Pork Sausages	2			
Chicken Fritter	1		Contained rodent droppings	As this was not a formal sample on legal advice no proceedings could be taken. Warning letter sent to manufacturer.
Salmon	1			
Sardines	1			
Frozen Cod Steaks	1			
Fried Hamburger with Gravy and Onions	1			
Chicken and Ham Croquette	1			
Skinless Frankfurter sausages	1			
Hot Dog Sausages	1			
Steak and Kidney Pudding	1			
WINES, SPIRITS AND OTHER BEVERAGES				
Bottle Guinness	1			
Botanical Beer	1			
Whisky	7	11		
Cola and Rum	1			

Description of Sample	Number taken		Results of any samples which were not genuine	Action taken following unsatisfactory samples
	In-formal	Formal		
WINES, SPIRITS AND OTHER BEVERAGES (Continued.)				
Orange Squash	1			
"Whoosh" Chocolate Flavour Aerosol	1			
Dandelion Coffee	1			
Tea	1			
Sherry	1			
Acerola Cherry Syrup	1			
JAMS, PRESERVES AND TABLE JELLIES				
Liquid Fruit Pectin	1			
Crystalised Petals	1			
Quince Preserve	1			
Plum, Walnut and Brandy Preserve	1			
Mixed Fruit Jam	1			
SALAD CREAMS, SPICES AND VINEGAR				
Nut Oil	1			
Ground Jeera	1			
Salad Cream	1			
Horse Radish Cream	1		Deficient in fat	Warning letter sent to producer
CEREAL AND FARINACEOUS PRODUCTS				
Scone Mix	1			
Synthetic Cream Bun	1			
Jam and Cream Doughnut	1			
Biscuits	1			
Mixed Cereal with Fruit & Nuts	1			
Fresh Cream Doughnut	1			
Cake Fruit Mix	1			
Fresh Cream Pineapple Cake	1			
Christmas Pudding	2			
Instant Mashed Potatoes	1			
Cottage Pie	1			
Fruiti Font Bircher Muelsti	1			

Description of Sample	Number taken		Results of any samples which were not genuine	Action taken following unsatisfactory samples
	In-formal	Formal		
DRUGS.				
Ferrol Compound	1			
Ractagol Tablets	1			
Aspirins	1			
Herbal Tonic	1			
Glucose	1			
SWEETS.				
Sweets	2			
Sweet - Novelty	2			
Chewing Gum	2			
Nougat	1			
Mini Fruits & Cake				
Decorations	1			
Sweets in Christmas Stocking	1			
Cake Decorations	3			
Chocolate Novelty	1			
CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES				
Fruit Salad	1			
Apricots	1			
Creamed Tapioca Pudding	1			
SELECTED FOODS FOR EVIDENCE OF PESTICIDES				
New Potatoes	1			
Lettuce	1			
Mixed Vegetables	1			
Junior Bone and Vegetable Broth	1			
Lamb's Liver	1			
Brown Bread	1			
MISCELLANEOUS				
Mincemeat	1			
Concentrated Food Colour	1			
Meat Tenderizer	1			
Mushroom Cubes	1			
Cut Mixed Peel	2			
Mixed Fruit	1			
Prawn Soup	1			

Description of Sample	Number taken		Results of any samples which were not genuine	Action taken following unsatisfactory samples
	In-formal	Formal		
MISCELLANEOUS (Continued)				
Cheese and Raisins	1			
Nuts and Raisins	1			
Ground Almonds	1			
Mixed Nuts	1			
Almond Marzipan	1			

B. FOODSTUFFS SOLD TO THE PUBLIC AND COMPLAINTS RECEIVED FROM PURCHASERS

1. NOT SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

Description of Foodstuff	No. rec'd	Nature of Complaint	Action taken
Blackcurrant Cordial	1	Contained Glass	Unable to take formal action due to loss of bottle which was broken accidentally. Bottlers notified of complaint, and name and address of complainant sent to bottlers at their request.
Bread	1	Contained dark substance	Conclusion made that dark substance was edible oil baked and complainant did not wish to attend court. Bakery warned.
Corned Beef	3	1 Contained foreign body	Report submitted by canners accepted by Health Committee. Informal action taken with Canners.
		1 Contained Hide	Informal Action. Manufacturers notified.
		1 Unsound	No Action. Insufficient evidence re purchase.
Cake	1	Peculiar taste and alleged to be stale	Cake satisfactory. No Action.
Chitterling	1	Decomposed	Warning letter sent to manufacturer.
Faggots	1	Mouldy	No Action in view of lapse of time between purchase and submission.
Frozen faggots	1	Unpalatable	No action possible in view of lapse of time between purchase and submission.
Kidney	1	Cystic	Explanation given to complainant re concealed cyst. Retailer interviewed.

Description of Foodstuff	No. rec'd	Nature of Complaint	Action taken
Milk	2	1 contained foreign substance 1 Contained broken glass	Dairy Manager informed. No action, unable to establish condition when Milk left dairy. No action possible due to lapse of time between delivery and collection by complainant.
Peaches Tinned	1	Contained extensive mould	No Action, lapse of time between opening of tin and submission of complaint too great.
Stout	1	Sediment in bottle	No action possible due to lapse of time between purchase and submission of complaint.
Salmon Tinned	1	Alleged to contain glass	No action - suspected glass identified as crystals of magnesium phosphate - a natural phenomenon in salmon.
Sponge Mix	1	Contained piece of plastic	Manufacturer's observations requested. Warning letter sent to manufacturer.
Soup Vegetable	1	Contained insect	No action - inconclusive evidence - insect only submitted by complainant.
Semolina Powder	1	Contained foreign body	No action - due to lack of evidence. Complainant withdrew complaint

2. SUBMITTED TO PUBLIC ANALYST.

Description of Foodstuff	No. rec'd	Result	Action taken
Apricot halves	1	Fruit pulped and tin corroded	Warning letter sent to retailer.
Bread	4	1 contained mould 1 contained mould 1 contained foreign substance - dirty oil 1 contained foreign material - Fluff	Warning letter sent to retailer. Bakers to take new measure for coding at time of production. Warning letter sent to retailer. Manufacturer Prosecuted - Fined £10. Warning letter sent to bakers.
Bread Roll	1	Genuine	
Butter	2	1 contained foreign material - paper but proved genuine 1 Genuine	Letter sent to suppliers.

Description of Foodstuff	No. rec'd	Result	Action taken
Biscuits	1	Genuine	
Cake	1	Contained mould	Warning letter sent to retailer cakes having reached the final date of shelf life.
Cheese	1	Genuine	
Chocolate Eclairs	1	Contained Mould	Manufacturer/Retailer Prosecuted - Fined £10.
Chocolate Sandwich Cake	1	Contained Mould	Warning letter sent to Retailers.
Corned Beef	3	1 Contained Mould	No legal action. Warning letter sent to Cannerns.
		1 Contained Mould	Warning letter sent to retailer and empty tin returned to cannerns for special examination.
		1 Contained Piece of Hide	Genuine - copy of analysts report forwarded to Welsh Board of Health for information.
Creamed Tapiocca	1	Bitter taste arose by air entering through leaking seam of tin causing acidity	Warning letter sent to retailers.
Crab Meat	1	Decomposed - arising from puncture in tin	No Action - unable to establish beyond doubt condition of tin at time of purchase.
* Crumpet	1	Contained Pin	Manufacturer/Retailer Prosecuted - Fined £5.
Fruit Cocktail	1	Contained Mould	Warning letter sent to Retailer.
Fruit Malt Loaf of Bread	1	Contained Mould	Manufacturer/Retailer prosecuted - Fined £5.
* Jam Puff	1	Contained Mould	Manufacturer/Reailer Prosecuted - Fined £10
Lemonade	1	Contained Mould	Warning letter sent to bottlers.
* Lollipop "Drink on Stick"	1	Contained piece of metal	Manufacturer Prosecuted - Fined £10.
Meat - diced Chuck	1	Contained Cigarette Tobacco	No legal Action - warning letter sent to Suppliers.
* Meat	1	Contained foreign matter - undigested Grass.	Retailers Prosecuted - Fined £10.
Meat Pie	1	Incipient decomposition present	Unable to take legal Proceedings - Company ceased to exist.

Description of Foodstuff	No. rec'd	Result	Action taken.
Milk bottles	7	3 dirty 1 Satisfactory condition 1 Dirty 1 Contained foreign body i.e. a plastic screw cap. 1 Contained a metal foil milk cap.	Producers Prosecuted - Fined £10 in each case - Total £30 No Action taken unable to establish beyond doubt that smut was in milk at time of delivery to School. Warning letter sent to suppliers Warning letter sent to Suppliers.
Pears Tinned	2	1 Contained mould 1 Bitter Taste caused by entry of air through seam of tin	Warning letter sent to manufacturer. Warning letter sent to retailer.
Pork - minced	1	Genuine	
Pork Pies	4	1 Contained mould 1 Contained mould 1 Genuine 1 Contained mould	Manufacturer/Retailer Prosecuted - Fined £10 Warning letter sent to manufacturer. Warning letter sent to retailer.
Pasty	1	Genuine	
Peaches Tinned	1	Contained leech	Investigation at overseas cannery established that all practicable precautions taken.
Picallili	1	Contained Fibrous material of vegetable origin.	Warning letter sent to manufacturer.
Prawns (Part of a meal)	1	Decomposed	Unable to take any action due to time lapse. Further samples taken.
Salad Cream	1	Genuine	
Sausages	3	1 Contained nail 1 Contained mould 1 Genuine	Warning letter sent to retailer. Retailer Prosecuted - Fined £5.
Sausage Rolls	3	1 Contained mould 1 Showed blue spots caused by coloured wrappers 1 Contained body of a spider	Retailer Prosecuted - Fined £5. Warning letter sent to baker re coloured wrappers. Future packing to be in plain wrappers. Manufacturer/Retailer Prosecuted - Fined £10.

Description of Foodstuff	No. rec'd	Result	Action taken
Steak and Kidney Pies	3	1 Contained Mould 1 Contained Mould 1 Early stage of decomposition	Manufacturer/Retailer Prosecuted - Fined £15. Retailer Prosecuted - Fined £5. Verbal explanation given to complainant and warning given to industrial caterers.
Trifle	1	Contained fly	Manufacturer/Retailer prosecuted - Fined £5.

Grand Total	Informal	Formal	Total
Number of samples submitted to Public Analyst	375	177	552
Number found genuine ...	322	175	497
Number found adulterated ...	53	2	55
Percentage adulterated ...	14.13	1.13	9.96

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE LAW

Precautions under	Commodity	Result
Milk and Dairies Regulations 1959.	* Milk Bottle	Producer Fined £10 for using a milk bottle which was not in a thorough state of cleanliness before use.
Food and Drugs Act 1955 Section 2 (1)	* Meat Pasty	Manufacturer fined £5 for selling a meat pasty which contained a piece of china.
Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations	* Dirty Milk	Producer fined £10 for using a milk bottle which was not in a thorough state of cleanliness before use.
Food and Drugs Act 1955 Section 2 (1)	* Bread Roll	Manufacturer fined £5 for selling a bread roll which contained a piece of solder.
- ditto -	Pork Pie	Manufacturer/Retailer fined £10 for selling a pork pie which contained mould.
Food and Drugs Act 1955 Section 2 (1)	Sausage Roll	Retailer fined £5 for selling sausage roll which contained mould.

continued/-

Prosecutions	Commodity	Result
Milk and Dairies Regulations 1959.	3 dirty Milk Bottles	Producer fined £10 in each case - total £30.
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 Section 2 (1)	Fruit Malt Loaf	Manufacturer/Retailer fined £5 for selling a fruit malt loaf which contained mould.
- ditto -	Skinless Sausages	Retailer fined £5 for selling a packet of skinless sausages containing mould.
- ditto -	Fresh Cream Trifle	Manufacturer/Retailer fined £5 for selling a fresh cream trifle which contained an insect.
- ditto -	Steak and Kidney Pie	Manufacturer/Retailer fined £15 for selling Steak and Kidney Pie which contained mould.
- ditto -	Loaf of Bread	Manufacturer fined £10 for selling a loaf of bread containing dirty oil.
- ditto -	Chocolate Eclairs (2)	Manufacturer/Retailer fined £10 for selling 2 chocolate eclairs which contained mould.
- ditto -	Steak and Kidney Pie	Manufacturer/Retailer fined £5 for selling a steak and kidney pie which contained mould.
- ditto -	* Loaf of Bread	Retailer fined £3 for selling a loaf of bread which contained a piece of rusty iron. An appeal was made to the Court of Quarter Sessions and the conviction was quashed.

* Consumer Complaints lodged in 1965.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

As will be seen from the following table, 178 samples of Designated milks have been submitted for examination. 19 samples proved to be unsatisfactory.

Designation of Milk	No. of samples taken	Results of Examination	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised ...	154	135	19
Sterilized ...	24	24	-
	178	159	19

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS 1959.

63 samples (including one sample of bulk ice cream) were examined during the year. Of these 60 were regarded as satisfactory, but 2 reduced the methylene blue in 2 hours or less and the sample of bulk ice cream was not entirely satisfactory.

THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1959.

14 samples (all informal) were taken during the year. All proved to be satisfactory.

FOOD INSPECTION.

5,759 inspections and visits have been made to some twenty different classes of premises where food is prepared, stored and/or exposed for sale.

SHELL FISH.

There are no shell fish beds or layings within the Borough or Port of Newport.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The total number of animals slaughtered in 1966 was 27,087 including 2,253 beasts, 322 calves, 5,261 pigs, 19,251 sheep and lambs. This compared with a total of 29,132 for the year 1965.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

21,738 pigs were slaughtered at the bacon factory situated at Maesglas.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1965

The work carried out by the Public Health Inspectorate in Housing, the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, the control of Atmospheric Pollution and Noise, Pest Control and other aspects of environmental hygiene is described in the following pages.

Continued progress was made in the enforcement of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and details of the year's operation of the Act are given at the end of the report.

3,209 complaints relating to all aspects of the work were investigated - an increase of 232 complaints as compared with 1965.

1,775 sanitary defects were remedied during the year, details of which are included on the adjoining table.

NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED, ETC., COMPARING THE YEARS 1965 AND 1966		1965	1966
<u>Exterior</u>			
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired		11	19
Roofs repaired or renewed		139	161
Rainwater pipes and eaves gutters renewed or repaired		118	118
Walls - rebuilt or repaired		15	24
rendered for the prevention of dampness		36	14
external plastering repaired		16	13
damp proof courses inserted		53	85
Outbuildings repaired		1	1
Obstructive outbuildings demolished		1	3
Yards, passages, etc., paved or repaired		26	23
<u>Interior</u>			
Doors and frames renewed or repaired		43	51
Floors renewed or repaired		40	41
Floors ventilated		2	-
Grates or ovens renewed or repaired		15	11
Internal plastering (walls) repaired or replastered		43	18
Internal plastering (Ceilings) repaired or replastered		42	35
Lighting or Ventilation of rooms improved		-	1
Staircases repaired		1	5
Staircases Renewed		3	-
Windows and frames renewed or repaired		115	116
Window cords renewed		58	27
<u>Drainage</u>			
New drains constructed		4	1
Drains cleansed		420	405
Drains reconstructed		11	6
Drains repaired		81	48
Drains tested: (Smoke)		148	55
Gullies cleansed		22	34
Gullies fixed		32	4
Inspection chambers provided or repaired		30	(39
Intercepting traps provided or repaired		-	1
Lavatory basins or bath waste pipes trapped or repaired		5	11
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired		25	15
Sink troughs provided		3	2
Sink troughs trapped or waste pipes repaired		12	10
Carried Forward		1,571	1,397

Continued/

NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED, ETC., COMPARING THE YEARS 1965 AND 1966		1965	1966
Brought Forward		1,571	1,397
<u>Water Closets</u>			
Additional Water closets provided	-		1
Water closet buildings repaired	13		4
Seats, doors renewed or repaired	9		11
Lighting and ventilation of water closet improved	4		-
Water closets reconstructed	-		-
Joint to water closet pan repaired	1		-
Water closet pans cleansed	12		12
New water closet pans and traps fixed	26		17
Flushing apparatus renewed	20		8
Flushing apparatus repaired	21		25
<u>Miscellaneous Repairs & Nuisances Abated</u>			
Storage accommodation provided or improved	1		1
Accumulations removed	53		92
Animals, nuisances from abated	1		7
Overcrowding abated	2		4
Water supply provided	-		-
Water taps or pipes repaired	21		22
Other repairs and nuisances abated	207		174
TOTALS -		1,962	1,775

HOUSING

CLEARANCE AREAS.

(1) All the houses in the North Street Clearance Area (16) and the Canal Parade/Kingsway/Emllyn Street Clearance Areas (34) were demolished during the year.

(2) Frederick Street/Broad Street/Portland Street Clearance Areas.

Consequent upon the decision of the Council arising from the Report on the Survey of the houses in the Pillgwenlly area, the following areas were declared to be Clearance Areas.

Clearance Area No. 1: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 Frederick Street.
Number of houses - 8. Number of occupants - 31.

Clearance Area No. 2: 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 Frederick Street)
4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 Portland Street)
6 Broad Street)
Number of houses - 17. Number of occupants - 57.

Clearance Area No. 3: 20, 21, 22 Frederick Street.
 Number of houses - 3. Number of occupants - 10.

Clearance Area No. 4: 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 Frederick Street)
 1, 2, 3, 4 Broad Street)
 Number of houses - 9. Number of occupants - 18.

Clearance Area No. 5: 5a Broad Street.)
 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 Portland Street)
 Number of houses - 9. Number of occupants - 32.

Clearance Area No. 6: 25, 26, 27, 28 Portland Street.
 Number of houses - 4. Number of occupants - 27.

The above 50 occupied unfit houses together with 5 fit houses and other premises were made the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order which was submitted to the Welsh Office and on which the Ministry decision had not been made known at the end of the year.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

Action under the Housing Act, 1957 resulted in one Demolition Order and fifty-nine Closing Orders being made. Eleven Closing Orders were revoked after the houses had been made fit for human habitation.

Eighty-six families comprising two hundred and fifty-six persons were re-housed by the Council.

HOUSES REPAIRED - PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

1,066 houses were repaired, 452 by the Corporation either in default or at the owners request. Repairs carried out to roofs numbered 161 and 85 damp proof courses were inserted. It was necessary to serve 575 Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936 in connection with these repairs. Also 358 Notices were served under the Newport Corporation (General Power) Act, 1934 in connection with the repair and cleansing of drains.

Following non-compliance with Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936, it was necessary to apply to the Magistrates for Nuisance Orders in seven cases with the following results.

28 Days Order	...	3
28 Days Order plus costs		4

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION - HOUSING ACTS 1961 AND 1964.

During the year action was taken to deal with unsatisfactory conditions in further houses which became known as being in multiple occupation. In some cases informal approaches to owners resulted in additional facilities being installed and overcrowding abated. It was necessary, however, to serve 17 Statutory Notices 7 under Section 15 requiring additional facilities, 2 under Section 16 requiring provision of means of escape in case of fire and 8 under Section 19 limiting the number of individuals permitted to occupy the houses.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is now only one registered Common Lodging House within the Borough with accommodation for 30 lodgers.

Thirty-eight visits were made to these premises to ensure that they were maintained in accordance with the Byelaws.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

There are four Seamen's Lodging Houses with accommodation for 74 seamen, registered with the Council under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

Seventy-three visits were made to these premises during the year and informal action only was necessary to ensure that a satisfactory standard was maintained.

CARAVAN SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Only one licensed site accommodating 8 caravans now remains in the Borough.

On a number of occasions during the year it was necessary to take action to remove caravan dwellers who occupied land within the Borough without authority. These itinerants give rise to nuisances and cause considerable annoyance to residents and considerable work is involved in cleaning up the sites after their eviction.

RENT ACT, 1957.

During the year, applications were received from owners and tenants under the Housing and Rent Act Regulations, as listed below:-

Part 1 - Applications for certificates of disrepair.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of applications for certificates | 2 |
| (2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates | Nil |
| (3) Number of decisions to issue certificates - | |
| (a) in respect of some but not all defects | 2 |
| (b) in respect of all defects | - |
| (4) Number of Undertakings given by landlords | |
| under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule | Nil |

(5) Number of Undertakings refused by Local Authority under provision to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1
(6) Number of certificates issued	2

Part II - Applications for cancellation of certificates.

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	Nil
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	Nil

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

312 houses were inspected to ascertain the estimated life of each property in connection with applications for Discretionary and Standard Grants.

INSPECTION OF HOUSES FOR THE PURPOSE OF COUNCIL MORTGAGES.

All houses constructed prior to 1919 which are the subject of loan applications are now inspected by the Public Health Inspectorate to assess:-

(1) Fitness.

(2) The extent of repairs necessary to ensure that subject to reasonable care and maintenance the houses will remain fit for human habitation for a period in excess of that of the loan.

247 houses were so inspected during the year and 90 were found to be in need of essential repairs.

Granting of the loans was made conditional on these repairs being carried out and at the end of the year repairs costing over £2,900 had been completed.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

FOOD PREMISES.

The number of food premises in the register maintained by the department stood at 1,741 at the end of the year and consisted of:-

Bakehouses	...	...	18
Butchers	...	...	117
Cooked Meat Shops	...	...	101
Fish and Fruit	...	...	180
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	26
Ice Cream	...	...	380
Provision Shops and Stores	...	...	477
Restaurants and Kitchens	...	...	91
Miscellaneous	...	...	<u>351</u>
			<u>1,741</u>

one hundred and twenty-six of which are registered under Section 33 of the Newport Corporation Act, 1934, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food intended for the purpose of sale

A total of 5,759 visits (as shown in the table below) were made by your officers in connection with the inspection and supervision of the preparation, handling and storage of food. In addition 453 visits were made to the Public Analyst, Public Health Laboratory and interviewing members of the public in connection with the sampling of foods and the investigation of complaints.

Premises	Visits	Re-visits
Dairies, Milkshops, Milk Distributors ...	327	20
Bakehouses ...	28	10
Butchers' Premises ...	178	46
Cattle Market ...	77	18
Cooked Meat Shops ...	63	5
Fish and Fruit Premises ...	83	20
Fried Fish Shops ...	52	8
Food vehicles and Meat in Transit ...	130	8
Ice Cream Premises and vehicles ...	136	8
Provision Market ...	24	26
Provision Shops and Stores ...	718	170
Restaurants and Kitchens ...	352	149
Slaughterhouses (Public) ...	346	828
Slaughterhouses (Private) ...	346	301
Other Food Stores ...	125	41
Merchandise Marks Act ...	49	1
Works and School Canteens ...	93	3
Wholesale Meat Depots ...	935	17
	4,080	1,679

The continued enforcement of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, has resulted generally in the improved standards in all food premises being maintained.

In the case of all new or altered food premises, detailed plans are passed to this department for examination and comment at the time of submission to the Council and as a result compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations was discussed with the firms concerned and many amendments and improvements were incorporated to satisfy our requirements.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1960.

89 Notices were served and 41 were complied with during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING.

177 Formal and 375 Informal Samples of a wide variety of foods and drugs were taken and submitted for analysis by your Inspectors during the year. Details of these samples, the results of the analyses and of action taken on unsatisfactory samples are contained on pages 59 - 63 of this report.

FOOD COMPLAINTS.

The increase in complaints lodged by members of the public which first became apparent in 1964 was maintained. 74 such complaints were investigated.

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of fifteen of the complaints, resulting in fourteen convictions with fines and costs totalling £130.

Details of the complaints and of the action in each case are set out on pages 63 - 68 of this Report.

MEAT INSPECTION.

There was a continued reduction in the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir (27,087 as against 29,132 in 1965), and in the number of pigs slaughtered at the Bacon Factory (21,738 as against 24,009 in 1965).

Details of the animals inspected and the amount of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption are shown in the following tables.

(1) NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED.

Description	Public Slaughterhouse	Private Slaughterhouse	Total
Beasts	2,253	-	2,253
Calves	322	-	322
Pigs	5,261	21,738	26,999
Sheep and Lambs	19,251	-	19,251
	27,087	21,738	48,825

(2) AMOUNT IN LBS. CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Description	Public Slaughterhouse	Private Slaughterhouse	Private Premises	Total
Beef and Veal	25,681	102	2,685	28,468
Pork	2,807	16,188	2,317	21,312
Mutton and Lamb	5,283	-	480	5,763
	33,771	16,290	5,482	55,543

ENTIRE CARCASSES CONDEMNED.

Reason	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Total
Bruising	-	-	-	2	2
Decomposition	-	-	-	5	5
Emaciation	-	-	3	15	18
Fever	5	-	1	1	7
Gangrene	-	-	1	1	2
Hyperaemia	1	-	-	-	1
Immaturity	-	2	-	-	2
Jaundice	-	-	1	1	2
Moribund	-	1	1	-	2
Oedema	9	1	3	22	35
Pyæmia	1	2	5	1	9
Septicaemia	3	6	4	2	15
Septic Peritonitis	-	-	2	2	4
Septic Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	1
Swine Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	1
Pyrexia	-	1	-	1	2
Abnormal Odour	-	-	1	-	1
Generalised T.B.	-	-	1	-	1
Total -	19	13	24	54	110

(4) CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep & Lambs	Goats	Horses
Number killed	2,253	322	26,999	19,251	-	-
Number inspected	2,253	322	26,999	19,251	-	-
<u>All diseases</u> (except tuberculosis and Cysticercosis). Whole carcasses condemned.	19	13	23	54	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,108	-	4,587	1,891	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	50.02	4.00	17.11	10.10	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	1	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	8	-	53	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	0.36	-	0.20	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis only</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

In the case of whole carcasses, the diseases or conditions giving rise to the necessity for condemnation are shown.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, WASTE FOOD ORDER.

A special check was made on all Pig Keepers to ensure that the requirements of the Waste Food Order were being carried out. This was carried out in conjunction with the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in an endeavour to prevent possible secondary outbreaks of swine fever.

OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED.

In addition to the meat condemned at the Public Abattoir and the Bacon Factory, the undermentioned foods were also found to be unfit for human consumption and were destroyed by the Local Authority.

Description	Amount in lbs. condemned due to Damage and/or Decomposition	Premises
Fish ...	380	Private
Other Foods ...	7,973	Private
Tinned Foods ...	8,011	Private
	16,364	

MILK.

There are 24 dairies (including one pasteurising plant) registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959.

363 Formal and Informal samples were taken for the purpose of chemical analysis and 5 were found not to satisfy the standard set by the Sale of Milk Regulations. The action taken is indicated on pages 59 - 63.

178 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and 159 conformed with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960. 19 failed one of the two tests to which they were submitted, 17 of the unsatisfactory samples were taken from vending machines - in 7 of these the failures were due to breakdown in electricity supplies to the refrigeration units and others were due to interference with and damage to the machines.

ICE CREAM.

There are 380 ice cream premises in the Borough (6 manufacturers/retailers and 354 retailers).

14 samples were taken for the purposes of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations 1959, all of which were satisfactory.

62 samples were taken for bacteriological examination for the purposes of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations. The results were as follows:-

Grade I

Grade II

Grade III

52

8

2

In the case of samples in Grades III the conditions of manufacture and storage were investigated and follow-up samples proved satisfactory.

The Manufacturer of a well known brand of soft ice cream (referred to in last years Report) moved to their new depot during the year. With the improved facilities provided they were able to maintain a higher standard of hygiene which resulted in a higher bacteriological quality of their product as borne out by the very much reduced number of unsatisfactory samples.

RODENT CONTROL - SURFACE.

The following extracts from Form I.R.31 as supplied to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food summarises the work carried out under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS -		
1. Number of properties in district	39,533	22
2. a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1,755	1
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	689	1
(ii) Mice	124	-
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notifi- cation	62	-
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	27	-
(ii) Mice	3	-

SEWERS.

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year? YES

Free treatments were carried out to eradicate the infestations in all the premises affected.

RODENT CONTROL IN SEWERS.

Surface infestation is closely linked with the rat population in the sewers and for this reason 1,165 of the manholes on the main sewerage system were baited with the following results:-

No. showing complete take:	2
No. showing partial take:	450
No. showing no take:	713

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

There was continued progress in industry in the modernisation of furnaces and boiler plant to meet the requirements of the Clean Air Act and of increased efficiency. This generally involved the change from solid fuel fired plant to new plant operating on other forms of fuel with the resultant reduction in smoke emissions.

With the installation of a new cupula at an iron foundry it was possible to ensure that acceptable means of arresting grit and dust (in the form of wet arrestors) were incorporated in the design of the plant.

NUISANCES FROM WORKS SCHEDULED UNDER THE ALKALI WORKS REGULATION ACT.

Two breakdowns at Spencer Works involving the complete discharge of iron oxide to atmosphere occurred during the year. These breakdowns were however of short duration and the effect on the area of the borough was not severe.

The fume arresting plant at the Aluminium Smelting Works was out of action for most of the year with the resultant nuisance in the Brynglas Area. The Deputy Chief Alkali Inspector attended a meeting on site with the Chairman of the Health Committee, Ward Councillors and residents. He explained that the firm were taking all practicable action which could be required of them in the circumstances.

A specially designed industrial incinerator for use in connection with the recovery of electrical wiring from insulated cables came into use at a large Scrap Metal Dealers premises. This has resulted in the abatement of a serious smoke nuisance.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The Tables set out below indicate the levels of pollution from smoke and sulphur dioxide in the different types of area in the Town, namely:-

<u>Station 1</u>	<u>Hartridge School</u> Low Density residential area - Post War Development.
<u>Section 2</u>	<u>Central Fire Station</u> Town Centre - subject to affect of high traffic density.
<u>Section 3</u>	<u>Alexandra School</u> High Density Residential Area - Old Terraced Houses.

Comparison can also be made with previous years.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION - VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS.

Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide in Microgrammes per cubic metre

MONTH	HARTRIDGE SCHOOL				C. F. S.				ALEXANDRA SCHOOL			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
January	145	67	91	64	197	74	87	101	221	97	79	78
February	124	53	68	60	139	76	83	78	209	91	82	64
March	66	65	104	52	146	90	92	66	129	114	113	70
April	54	71	67	49	60	96	75	72	58	99	77	73
May	21	28	48	43	44	62	58	69	41	58	74	57
June	19	23	23	42	43	36	40	52	40	52	52	46
July	12	47	30	35	38	55	41	51	37	63	45	42
August	18	32	25	27	35	43	44	38	44	44	42	40
September	33	36	31	27	47	49	52	52	53	45	51	55
October	38	49	46	42	57	68	56	80	59	55	55	65
November	43	65	75	43	62	73	79	73	81	77	74	68
December	74	73	59	32	90	93	73	70	124	112	78	55

Concentration of Smoke in Microgrammes per cubic metre

MONTH	HARTRIDGE SCHOOL				C. F. S.				ALEXANDRA SCHOOL			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
January	63	54	36	58	141	142	99	99	207	222	143	85
February	73	53	47	32	177	142	144	80	193	150	175	101
March	29	33	34	27	72	75	87	52	85	133	109	68
April	26	19	25	30	80	47	85	42	55	71	61	48
May	10	18	12	37	47	33	49	27	39	35	55	32
June	16	19	9	18	60	50	35	24	44	70	32	18
July	8	16	6.0	12	53	37	45	15	36	25	35	21
August	12	20	12	13	52	41	33	22	37	31	23	24
September	27	28	18	24	77	44	36	47	79	52	58	42
October	30	67	33	28	78	69	76	54	74	52	93	54
November	33	50	31	34	74	108	92	56	126	110	94	126
December	64	88	43	32	164	130	71	37	192	202	66	78

NOISE ABATEMENT.

The following were some of the sources of noise which were the subject of complaint and investigation during the year -

Compressors operated by Plant Hire and Maintenance firms.

Pneumatic Drills and Compressors on Road Works and Constructional Engineering sites.

Metal Planing Machines.

Parties held by Immigrant families.

Amplified music from Club in residential area.

Oxygen Plant.

In a number of the complaints the co-operation of the offenders resulted in considerable improvement and in others (particularly the amplified "beat group" music from the Club in a residential area) solutions were still being sought.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION WORK.

The following work was carried out during the year:-

	<i>General</i>	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Vermin</i>	<i>Total</i>
Premises treated	397	9	118	524
Rooms treated	1,094	21	362	1,477
Articles treated	3,213	113	1,613	4,939
Articles destroyed	9	-	-	9

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964.

Licences issued in 1965 to 22 Scrap Metal Dealers (including 6 itinerant collectors) operating in the Borough, in accordance with the procedure of this new Regulation, remained in force. No additional licences under this Act were issued during 1966.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are no premises in the Borough where filling materials are manufactured and only one premises was using filling materials to make up new articles.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

During the year 18 samples of Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (4 Formal and 14 Informal) were taken from wholesale and retail premises and submitted for analysis. All proved to be in accordance with statutory statements and the registers and other records kept on the premises were found to comply with the Act.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

58 Licences were issued to occupiers of premises selling Part II Poisons. (4 new Licences and 54 Renewals).

Periodical inspections were made to ensure that the provisions of the Act were observed.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

5 Premises (including one market stall) were licensed to keep pet animals, at the beginning of the year.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

50 visits were made to butchers, greengrocers, grocers, fishmongers, and other food premises to ensure the proper marking of imported meat, fresh apples, raw tomatoes, eggs in shell, dried eggs, currants, sultanas, raisins, oat products, honey, butter dead poultry, bacon and ham.

Verbal warnings were given on a number of occasions to protect the consumer but no formal action proved necessary.

REGISTRATION OF HAIRDRESSERS.

The number of Hairdressers registered under Section 89 of the Newport Corporation Act, 1954 at the end of the year was:-

Ladies Hairdressers	119
Gentlemen's Hairdressers	49

Periodical inspections were carried out to ensure that all these premises continued to satisfy the requirements of the Byelaws.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

By the end of the year, 1,307 premises had been registered and a total of 9,256 persons (3,417 males and 5,839 females) were employed in those premises, of these 2,769 were employed in offices and 6,487 in shops (including wholesale depots and warehouses, catering establishments, canteens and fuel storage depots).

Following the drive to ensure registration of affected premises, priority was given to systematic inspection of those premises in the town centre and where the requirements of the Act were not met, the person responsible was required by informal notice to carry out the necessary improvements, repairs or alterations or make the necessary additional facilities available to the employees.

Immediate attention was given to specific complaints from persons working on registered premises, although such complaints were few.

During the course of the year, 360 of the registered premises were the subject of general inspections and following those inspections it was necessary to serve 270 notices on owners and occupiers in respect of 810 various contraventions of the requirements of the Act and Regulations made thereunder.

The following table shows the total number of various individual contraventions included in the notices served.

<i>Section</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>No. of Contraventions</i>
4	Cleanliness	52
5	Overcrowding	5
6	(a) Temperature	25
	(b) Provision of thermometers	111
7	Ventilation	16
8	Lighting	30
9	Sanitary Conveniences	126
10	Washing Facilities	89
11	Drinking Water	5
12	Clothing Accommodation	20
13	Sitting Facilities - Shops	8
16	Floors, Passages, Stairs	62
17	Fencing of dangerous machinery	3
24	First Aid Box	96
	Abstract of Act - display of	162
		810

It was necessary to institute legal proceedings in respect of the failure of the proprietors of a department store in the Town Centre to maintain the minimum temperature required by the Act. The Company was fined £20.

Eighteen accidents were reported and investigated. None was fatal and in no case was it necessary to recommend prosecution of employers for failure to comply with the requirements of the Act.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Public Health Inspectors and other members of the staff for their valuable assistance and co-operation throughout the year.

R. G. COSLETT,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST

As in previous years I begin this report with a brief review of legislation concerning the Foods and Drugs Act.

The Cheese Regulations were made on 31st December 1965 and came into operation on 1st February 1967. These regulations define and describe composition for cheese, processed cheese and cheese spread as well as permitting the presence of certain ingredients and colouring matters not derived from milk.

The Salad Cream Regulations 1966 also describe the composition of salad cream and regulates use of the term "Salad Dressing", and came into operation on 19th September 1966.

The Mineral Hydrocarbons in Foods Regulations 1966 came into force on 27th August

1966 and were an extension of earlier Regulations made in 1964 restricting use of waxes and paraffinic substances in foodstuffs, with certain exceptions as well as specifications as to purity for the substances which may be used in certain circumstances.

The Butter Regulations 1966 came into operation on 1st September 1967 and describe the minimum milk fat content of butter as well as confirming the previous maximum moisture content of 16%.

The Food Standards Committee was not inactive and published reports during the year dealing with a variety of commodities.

Cyclamates are artificial sweetening agents and a report was issued in February on this subject. This was followed in the same month by a report on Solvents i.e. substances used to dissolve, dilute, disperse and extract substances in the food industry. The recommendation was made for limitation of quantity of such solvents and also eight solvents were provisionally listed as permissive.

In August 1966 an extensive report was made on "Claims and Misleading Descriptions", following an earlier report on Food Labelling. This supports section 6 of the Food and Drugs Act supporting it by clarification of doubtful cases and endeavouring to ensure that the consumer is given adequate information regarding claims affecting health, whilst a table of normal adult allowances of protein, vitamins and various minerals is also given.

This work is of increasing importance and is of value in the examination of samples submitted by the Borough and also those submitted from time to time by the Port Health Authority.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

A total of 552 samples was received during the year made up of 177 formal and 375 informal samples, which is a decrease of 10 samples compared with 1965.

MILK.

346 samples of milk were taken, the same number as in 1965, and the average composition was satisfactory with the following results:-

3.84% FAT	8.91% SOLIDS NOT FAT	12.75% TOTAL SOLIDS
-----------	----------------------	---------------------

In addition, 24 samples of milk were examined for antibiotic residues with negative results in each case.

Eleven samples infringed either the Food and Drugs Act or the Milk and Dairies Regulations and appropriate action was taken. Summarized details are:-

- 3 samples were deficient in fat varying from 2.5% to 15.6 % deficiency.
- 1 sample contained added water.
- 1 sample was deficient in solids not fat.
- 2 samples contained dirt in the milk.
- 2 samples contained discoloured dried milk.
- 1 sample contained an old milk bottle cap.
- 1 sample contained a plastic tooth paste tube cap.

DAIRY PRODUCTS INCLUDING ICE CREAM, ICE LOLLIES, ETC.

Twenty-seven samples of ice cream, butter, margarine, cream, cream cheese, ice lolly and similar products were received during the year and these were satisfactory except for the following:-

- 1 Sample of cream cheese contained excessive moisture.
- 1 Sample of ice lolly contained a piece of rusty iron.
- 1 Sample of evaporated milk with vegetable fat was sour.

MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTS AND PASTIES.

Forty-five samples of canned meats and fish, meat, sausages, pies and related products were examined. Twenty-one samples were adulterated or unfit for consumption, but the remaining twenty-four samples were genuine. Details of the unfit samples are as follows:-

- 2 meat pies were decomposing.
- 2 samples of corned beef were decomposing.
- 3 pork pies were mouldy.
- 1 cooked sausage contained a nail.
- 2 steak and kidney pies were mouldy.
- 1 sample of dried chuck (meat) contained tobacco.
- 3 samples of prawns were decomposing to varying extents.
- 1 sausage roll was mouldy.
- 1 sausage roll contained the body and legs of a spider.
- 1 sausage roll contained non-permitted colouring matter derived from the wrapping paper in which the sausage meat was delivered.
- 1 sample of pork sausages was mouldy.
- 1 sample of chicken fritters contained rodent droppings.
- 1 sample of dressed crab was decomposing.
- 1 sample of a piece of lamb contained partly digested grass from the animal's stomach.

WINES, SPIRITS AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

Twenty-eight samples of spirits, beers and stout, tea, lemonade and other substances used in beverage preparations were examined and all were satisfactory except a sample of lemonade which contained a deposit of bacteria and fungi.

JAMS, PRESERVES, TABLE JELLIES ETC.

Five samples were received and all conformed with the various necessary standards.

SALAD CREAM, SPICES AND VINEGAR.

Six samples were received and two were considered to be adulterated or misdescribed. One sample was of Piccalilli which contained fibrous vegetable material, whilst the second sample was of Horseradish Cream which was deficient in fat and hence misdescribed.

SWEETS.

Thirteen samples were received and all were of satisfactory quality, although one sample was considered to be too expensive for the few sweets offered.

CEREAL AND FARINACEOUS PRODUCTS.

Twenty-six samples of bread and flour confectionery were received and 15 samples were genuine. The adulterated samples are as listed as follows:-

Bread contained a piece of teased tow.
Chocolate Sandwich was mouldy.
2 samples of bread were mouldy.
Fruit Malt Bread was mouldy.
A cream trifle contained a small fly.
Chocolate Eclairs were mouldy.
Jam Puff was mouldy.
Crumpet contained a price tag pin.
Walnut Cake was mouldy.
Bread contained dirty oily dough.

DRUGS.

Five samples were submitted and all conformed with the labelling requirements or the standards of the B.P. or B.P.C.

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Eight samples were received and only two could be considered genuine as six were adulterated as follows:-

Tinned Apricot Halves	-	tin corroded and contents unsaleable.
Tinned Pears	-	contents fermenting.
Tinned Fruit Salad	-	tin corroded and contents unsaleable.
Tinned Sliced Peaches	-	contaminated with a dead leech.
Tinned Pears	-	contaminated by mould growth.
Tinned Cream Tapioca Pudding	-	tin corroded and contents unsaleable.

PESTICIDES.

During the year a total of six samples of various products including Lambs Liver, Bread, Vegetables and prepared Infants Foods were examined for traces of substances such as D.D.T., gammaxane, parathion, aldrin etc. and whilst traces of some of these substances were found they were within limits which have been considered safe by the U.S.A. Foods and Drugs Administration and various European Countries as well as recommended by the Ministries responsible in this Country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thirteen unclassified samples were submitted including breakfast foods, nuts and raisins, mixed nuts, concentrated food colours etc. These were all satisfactory and conformed with Regulations made under the Food and Drugs Act or the Act itself.

ADULTERATION.

The various adulterated samples have already been described under the commodity headings. The total adulterated samples was 56 or 10.39 % which is an increase of 2.59%

compared with 1965. This is a serious increase and is the highest adulteration rate in recent years. Most of these samples arose from complaints from members of the Public who, rightly, are suspicious of anything unusual in foodstuffs and want to know why this should happen.

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT 1926.

During the year eighteen samples were submitted to me in my capacity as Official Agricultural Analyst to the Borough. Ten samples were Animal Feeding Stuffs, four being formal samples, and eight samples were Fertilisers and were informally taken. All samples conformed with the statutory statements or descriptions under the Act and hence were genuine.

WATER EXAMINATION.

Chemical and Bacteriological examinations are regularly made on the water supplied to the Borough, and a satisfactory standard of purity is maintained.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

River survey work in connection with the main drainage scheme for the Borough has continued throughout the year and observations made as to the state of the River Usk at various tidal states. This is a continuation of work done over the past few years.

RADIOACTIVITY.

The monitoring scheme for testing the atmosphere for radioactivity, operated in conjunction with neighbouring Local Authorities, continues to function. The samples received from the Borough show that a satisfactory low level is maintained despite a small rise found nearby which was attributable to an accident at one of the Nuclear Generating Stations of the Central Electricity Generating Board. Even this was small and proved the safety factors involved in these modern stations.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The results obtained from examination of deposit gauges are tabulated below and are all insoluble solids expressed as tons per square mile per month.

	<i>Monsanto N.E.</i>	<i>Monsanto S.W.</i>	<i>Hartridge Farm</i>
January	18.1	15.4	1.9
February	34.1	33.0	9.4
March	-	8.6	6.3
April	15.0	17.3	8.9
May	10.8	17.9	8.0
June	18.2	9.5	9.0
July	10.1	-	28.4
August	5.4	4.9	11.9
September	19.5	20.7	3.9
October	18.1	-	12.6
November	11.7	11.0	9.5
December	9.8	13.0	10.1

The results have been rounded off to the nearest 0.1 ton and spaces in the table are due to contamination of the gauges.

The results show a similar pattern to previous years and although there was heavy local industrial pollution the results in the Borough were unaffected by this, although pollution on a few occasions was heavier than usual.

In conclusion I would like to take the opportunity of thanking the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Public Health Inspector and their Staffs, Mr. Cartwright, the Borough Engineer and his Staff, for continued and much appreciated co-operation throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

G. V. JAMES

Public Analyst.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To my staff I extend my sincere thanks for their efforts in the past. All members whether administrative, professional, technical or clerical have given excellent service often under difficulties caused by pressure of work and shortage of staff.

Also I wish to thank members of the Health Committee for the encouragement and support which they are ever ready to give.

I very much appreciate the co-operation received from Dr. T.A. Brand, Consultant Paediatrician, Dr. R.D. Gray, Public Health Laboratory Service, and Dr. G.V. James, Public Analyst.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. CLARK.

Medical Officer of Health.

*Public Health Department,
Civic Centre,
Newport,
Mon.*

National Health Service Act 1946

LOCAL HEALTH STATISTICS FOR 1966

BIRTHS

A. BIRTHS.

Actual number of births in the Authority's area during the year as notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, or Section 255 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and the number as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area.

	Adjusted Live Births	Adjusted Stillbirths	Total Adjusted Births
1. Domiciliary	571	3	574
2. Institutional	1,522	24	1,546
3. Total	2,093	27	2,120

B. PREMATURE BIRTHS

Number of premature births (as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area).

Weight at Birth	Premature live births												Premature Stillbirths	
	Born in Hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home									
					Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before the 28th day					
	Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died				Born
Within 24 hrs of Birth		In 1 & under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Within 24 hrs of birth		In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Within 24 hrs of birth		In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	In hospital	At home or in a nursing home	
2lb.3oz. or less	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Over 2lb.3oz. up to and including 3lb.4oz.	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Over 3lb.4oz. up to and including 4lb.6oz.	24	2	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1
Over 4lb.6oz. up to and including 4lb.15ozs.	32	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-
Over 4lb.15ozs. up to and including 5lb.8oz.	57	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Total	120	8	4	-	26	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	15	3

CLINIC SERVICES

A. ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Number of women in attendance		Number of sessions held by				Total Number of sessions
For ante-natal examination	For post-natal examination	Medical Officers	Midwives	G.P's employed on a sessional basis *	Hospital Medical Staff	
1,123	-	351	308	-	-	659

* Does not include sessions held by general practioners for their own patients.

B. ANTE-NATAL MOTHERCRAFT AND RELAXATION CLASSES.

Number of women who attended during the year	Institutional booked	-
	Domiciliary booked	163
	Total	163
Total number of attendances during the year	...	...
		326

C. CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Number of children who attended during the year			Number of sessions held by				Total number of sessions	Number of children referred elsewhere†	Number of children on "at risk" register at end of year//
Born in 1966	Born in 1965	Born 1961-1964	Medical Officers	Health Visitors	G.P's employed on a sessional basis*	Hospital medical Staff			
1,782	2,066	1,617	506	743	-	-	1,249	16	858

* Does not include sessions held by general practioners for their own patients.

† Includes only children referred for special treatment or advice after a medical examination.

// Includes premature infants, cardiac cases, congenital abnormalities, etc.

D. PREMISES.

	Purpose built	Adapted	Occupied on a sessional basis	Total
Number of premises in use at end of year for services in A-C above	5	1	5	11

HEALTH VISITING, HOME NURSING AND HOME HELP

A. HEALTH VISITING.

Cases visited by health visitors		Number of cases
1	Children born in 1966	2,177
2	Children born in 1965	2,044
3	Children born in 1961 - 64	8,198
4	Total number of children in lines 1 - 3	12,419
5	Persons aged 65 or over	576
6	Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	34
7	Mentally disordered persons	-
8	Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	-
9	Persons, excluding maternity cases discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	17
10	Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	17
11	Number of tuberculous households visited	3
12	Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	195
13	Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitors	610

If a case is appropriate to more than one line it is included in all appropriate lines. In the case of tuberculous households or other infectious diseases, households only are counted.

No adult case was included unless some advice or service was given.

B. HOME NURSING.

1	Total number of persons nursed during the year	2,441
2	Number of persons who were under 5 at first visit in 1966	254
3	Number of persons who were aged 65 or over at first visit in 1966	1,136

HOME HELP SERVICE

	Home help to households for persons					
	Aged 65 or over on first visit during the year	Aged under 65 on first visit during the year				Total
		Chronic sick and tuberculous	Mentally disordered	Maternity	Others	
Number of cases	599	18	-	24	102	743

No case is counted more than once even if help ceased and recommenced during the year.

DAY NURSERIES, DAILY MINDERS AND REGISTERED NURSING HOMES

A. DAY NURSERIES.

	Number at end of year	Number of approved places	Average daily attendance
Nurseries maintained by the Authority or by voluntary organisations under Sect. 22 of N.H.S. Act, 1946	-	-	-

B. DAILY MINDERS AND REGISTERED NURSERIES.

	Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948		National Health Service Act, 1946 - Section 22	
	Premises registered at end of year		Daily minders registered at end of year	Daily minders receiving fees from the Authority at end of year
	Factory	Other Nurseries		
Number	-	-	1	-
Number of places and number of children minded at end of year	-	101	33	-

C. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES UNDER SECTIONS 187 TO 194 OF PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 AND SECTIONS 240 TO 249 OF PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936.

	Number of Homes	Number of beds provided		
		Maternity	Other	Total
Homes first registered during the year	1	-	16	16
Homes whose registrations were withdrawn during the year	-	-	-	-

/continued.

	Number of Homes	Number of beds provided		
		Maternity	Other	Total
Homes on Register at end of year	4	13	66	79

MOTHER AND BABY HOMES

A.

Name and address of home	Provided by
The Shelter, 43 York Place, Newport, Mon.	Monmouth Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare Work.

B.

	Number of cases admitted during year	Number of beds at end of year	Average duration of stay (days)
1 Ante-natal	-	-	-
2 Post-natal	-	-	-
3 Shelter	27	6	84
4 Total	27	6	84

5 Number of cots *1	6 Number of cases included above for which Authority accepted financial responsibility -
---------------------	---

* Only 1 Cot in use at any one time.

C.

Information required if the home is a maternity home				
1	Number of deliveries during the year	(a)	Attended solely by midwife	-
		(b)	Doctor present at some time during labour	-
2	Number of	(a)	Labour beds	-
		(b)	Lying in beds	-
3	Number of cases of	(a)	Puerperal pyrexia	-
		(b)	Pemphigus neonatorum	-
		(c)	Ophthalmic neonatorum	-

continued.

Information required if the home is a maternity home	
4	Number of maternal deaths in the home
5	Number of stillbirths in the home
6	Number of infant deaths in the home
7	Number of cases for which the Authority accepted financial responsibility but which were sent to homes outside the area
	10

DENTAL SERVICES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

A. ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT.

Number of visits for treatment during year	Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
First Visit	358	153
Subsequent Visits	265	310
Total Visits	623	463
Number of additional courses of treatment other than the first course commenced during year	7	NIL
Treatment provided during the year - Number of fillings	332	80
Teeth filled	327	77
Teeth extracted	484	370
General anaesthetics given	298	31
Emergency visits by patients	38	10
Patients X-rayed	8	6
Patients treated by scaling and/or removal of stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	49	178
Teeth otherwise conserved	21	
Teeth root filled		1
Inlays		-
Crowns		-
Number of courses at treatment completed during the year	179	54

B. PROSTHETICS.

Patients supplied with F.U. or F.L. (First time)	22
Patients supplied with other dentures	28
Number of dentures supplied	64

C. ANAESTHETICS.

General Anaesthetics administered by dental officers	NIL
--	-----

D. INSPECTIONS.

	Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Number of patients given first inspections during year	A. 459	D. 202
Number of patients in A and D above who required treatment	B. 379	E. 190
Number of patients in B and E above who were offered treatment	C. 378	F. 190

E. SESSIONS.

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients	
For treatment	111
For health education	-

MEDICAL AND DENTAL STAFF IN POST ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1966

A. MEDICAL AND DENTAL STAFF (excluding school health service).

		Total number in post	Whole-time equivalent of col. (1).			Immediate Vacancies (whole-time equivalent)
			M.O.H. and deputy	Clinical	Total	
			(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	Doctors	8	1.5	2.5	4	.5
2	Dentists	5			.4	-

D. SALARIED MEDICAL STAFF ENGAGED ON MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.

Description of grade or post	Number employed	
	Whole-time	Part-time
1 Medical Officer of Health	-	1
2 Deputy Medical Officer of Health	-	1
3 Assistant Medical Officer of Health	-	6

NURSING STAFF AND HOME HELPS AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1966

A. ALL NURSING STAFF (except students, pupils and nursery staff)

	Number of whole-time staff	Number of part-time staff	Whole-time equivalent of column (2)	Immediate vacancies (in whole-time equivalents)
1 Total staff	28	52	36.8	5
2 Administrative and supervisory	1	3	1.7	-
3 Group advisers	-	-	-	-
4 Health visitor tutors	-	-	-	-
5 Health visitors	-	32	22.9	-
6 Tuberculosis visitors solely on tuberculosis visiting	1	-	-	-
7 Home nurses	12	15	10.2	1
8 Midwives	* 14	-	-	4
9 Other S.R.N.	-	-	-	-
10 Other S.E.N.	-	-	-	-
11 Auxiliary staff	-	5	2.0	-

* Includes 2 non-medical supervisors of midwives who are practising midwives.

B. SCHOOL NURSING.

1	Number of staff included in Part A who also undertake school nursing duties	32
2	Total whole-time equivalent of school nursing duties undertaken by these staff	7.6

C. NURSERY STAFF (Whole-time equivalent) - excluding manual and domestic staff.

		Nursery super- visors	Matrons		Deputy Matrons		Wardens		Nursery Nurses		Students	Nursery Assist- ants	Others
			NNEB	Others*	NNEB	Others	NNEB	Others	NNEB	Others			
1	Staff in post	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Immediate vacancies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* i.e. S.R.N., S.C.R.N., etc.										Total Staff		-	
										Total Vacancies		-	

D. HEALTH VISITORS AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITORS

1	Number of qualified staff engaged solely on tuberculosis visiting	(a)	Qualified health visitors	-
		(b)	Qualified tuberculosis visitors only	ONE
2	Number of health visitors and tuberculosis visitors acting under dispensation	(a)	Engaged solely on tuberculosis visiting	-
		(b)	Others	-

E. HOME NURSES

1	Number of S.R.Ns., R.S.C.Ns., and R.F.Ns., not employed solely on administrative and supervisory duties	(a)	Male	-
		(b)	Female	25
2	Number of state enrolled nurses			2
3	Number of nurses who have completed a course of district training			6
4	Number of student district nurses in training at end of year			-

F. SUPERVISORY STAFF

1	Is a chief or superintendent nursing officer employed for all nursing services	NO
2	Number of non-medical supervisors of midwives employed	2
3	Number of superintendent health visitors employed	1
4	Number of home nursing superintendents employed	1
5	If any staff are engaged on a combination of the above duties please specify:	-

G. HOME HELP

1	Number of home help organisers and assistant organisers	(a)	Whole-time	2
		(b)	Part-time	-
		(c)	Whole-time equivalent of (b)	-
2	Number of home helps	(a)	Whole-time	2
		(b)	Part-time	146
		(c)	Whole-time equivalent of (b)	81

II. CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN (Circular 2866)

1	Qualifications of field worker if employed	-
2	If a field worker is not employed, what arrangements are made for this work to be undertaken?	Childrens Officer

MIDWIFERY STAFF RETURN AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1966

A. DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

	Domiciliary Midwives employed by	Administrative and Supervisory staff			Domiciliary midwives		
		Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time equivalent of (2)	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time equivalent of (5)
1	The Authority	-	2	1	14	-	-
2	Voluntary organisations acting as agents for the Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	H.M.C. or B.G.				-	-	-
4	Number of midwives approved as teachers included in lines 1-3 above						11

Note: The combined figures of domiciliary midwives in lines 1, 2, and 3 (cols.4, 5, and 6) above should agree with the figures in Part A, line 8 on form L.H.S. 27/8.

Decimals not fractions should be used in Cols. (3) and (6)

B. OTHER MIDWIVES (not included in Part A)

1	Number practising in the Authority's area (excluding those in N.H.S. hospitals)	6
---	---	---

C. PUPIL MIDWIVES

1	Number of pupils who have completed district training in the area during the 9 months ended 30th September, 1966 as part of a Part II midwifery course.	Wholly on the district	-
		Partly on the district	21
2	Number in training at 30th September, 1966	Wholly on the district	-
		Partly on the district	-

AMBULANCE STAFF RETURN

Ambulance Staff (all grades) in post on 30th September, 1966

		Number of whole-time staff	Part-time staff		Immediate vacancies (whole-time equivalent)
			Number	Whole-time equivalent	
1	Drivers	21	-	-	-
2	Attendants	-	-	-	-

/continued.

		Number of whole-time staff	Part-time staff		Immediate vacancies (whole-time) equivalent
			Number	Whole-time equivalent	
3	Control room staff	4	-	-	-
4	Supervisory officers not included above	-	-	-	-
5	Administrative and clerical staff	-	4	.65	-
6	Workshop staff	-	-	-	-
7	Others	-	-	-	-
8	Total	25	4	.65	-

MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH SERVICE STAFF

TABLE 1. Staff in post on 30th September, 1966 and not included in other returns

		Number of whole-time staff	Part-time staff	
			Number	Whole-time equivalent
1	Administrative and clerical staff	7	20	19.50
2	Manual and domestic staff	3	13	5.48
3	Other staff	-	-	-
4	Total	10	33	24.98

STAFF IN TRAINING CENTRES FOR THE MENTALLY DISORDERED AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1966

	Qualifications (see note on next page)	Number of whole-time officers	Part-time officers		Vacancies (whole-time equivalent)
			Number	Whole-time equivalent	
1 Organisers (Superintendents)	(a)	1	-	-	-
	(b)	1	-	-	-
	(c)	-	-	-	-
	Total	2	-	-	-
2 Supervisors in charge of:- (i) centres for children only	(a)	-	-	-	-
	(b)	-	-	-	-
	(c)	-	-	-	-

continued.

	Qualifications (see note on next page)	Number of whole-time officers	Part-time officers		Vacancies (whole-time equivalent)
			Number	Whole-time equivalent	
(ii) centres for adults only	(a)	-	-	-	-
	(b)	1	-	-	-
	(c)	-	-	-	-
(iii) centres for children and adults	(a)	1	-	-	-
	(b)	-	-	-	-
	(c)	-	-	-	-
	Total	2	-	-	-
3 Assistant Supervisors (not including attendants or domestic staff):-	(a)	1	-	-	1
	(b)	1	-	-	-
	(c)	-	-	-	-
(i) working primarily with children	(a)	1	-	-	1
	(b)	1	-	-	-
	(c)	-	-	-	-
(ii) working primarily with adults	(a)	1	-	-	1
	(b)	1	-	-	-
	(c)	-	-	-	-
(iii) other than (i) or (ii) above	(a)	-	-	-	-
	(b)	-	-	-	-
	(c)	-	-	-	-
	Total	6	-	-	1
4 Trainee Assistant Supervisors:-	(i) working primarily with children	1	-	-	-
	(ii) working primarily with adults	-	-	-	-
	(iii) other than (i) or (ii) above	-	-	-	-
	Total	1	-	-	-

/continued.

	Qualifications (see note below)	Number of whole-time officers	Part-time officers		Vacancies (whole-time equivalent)
			Number	Whole-time	
5 Home Teachers:-	(a)	-	-	-	-
(i) working primarily with children	(b)	-	-	-	-
	(c)	-	-	-	-
(ii) working primarily with adults	(a)	-	-	-	-
	(b)	-	-	-	-
	(c)	-	-	-	-
(iii) other than (i) or (ii) above	(a)	-	-	-	-
	(b)	-	-	-	-
	(c)	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-

Qualifications:- (a)= Staff holding the Diploma of the Training Council for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped (or Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health .

(b)= Staff holding other qualifications.

(c)= Other staff in the grade.

MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORKERS AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1966

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF STAFF IN POST

Grade	Qualification (see notes on next page)	Number of whole-time officers	Part-time officers	
			Number	Whole-time equivalent
1 Senior posts, including principal officers and others with supervisory or other special responsibilities	(a)	-	-	-
	(b)	-	-	-
	(c)	-	-	-
	(d)	-	-	-
	(e)	-	-	-
	(f)	-	-	-
	(g)	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-

Continued.

Grade	Qualification (see notes below)	Number of whole-time officers	Part-time officers	
			Number	Whole-time equivalent
2 Other mental health social workers	(a)	-	-	-
	(b)	-	-	-
	(c)	-	-	-
	(d)	-	-	-
	(e)	2	-	-
	(f)	-	-	-
	(g)	2	-	-
	Total	4	-	-
3 Mental health welfare assistants		-	-	-
4 Trainee mental health social workers	(i) included at 2 above	-	-	-
	(ii) included at 3 above	-	-	-
	(iii) not included above	-	-	-

TABLE 2 - VACANCIES AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1966

			Whole-time equivalent
Vacancies in establishment	1	Senior posts	-
	2	Other mental health social workers	1
	3	Mental health welfare assistants	-
	4	Trainees	-
	5	Total	1

Details of Qualifications *

- (a) Qualified as P.S.W. by university specialist or Applied Social Studies course.
- (b) Qualified as M.S.W. by specialist or Applied Social Studies course (including Institute of Medical Social Workers course).
- (c) Qualified as child care or probation officer or family case-worker by university specialist or Applied Social Studies course.
- (d) Certificate in Social Work of the Council for Training in Social Work.
- (e) Basic qualification only, viz: university degree, diploma or certificate in social science.
- (f) Declaration of Recognition of Experience of the Council for Training in Social Work or Central Training Council in Child Care.
- (g) Other officers.

* Officers who qualify under more than one of the headings (a) to (d) above should be shown against the most recently acquired qualification.

MENTAL HEALTH STATISTICS FOR 1966
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CARE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1966

	Mentally ill				Elderly mentally infirm				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total			
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
1	Total Number																							
	2	2	174	374	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	92	90	39	25	95	103	1,004				
2	Attending training centre																							
	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	24	19	14	18	96				
3	Awaiting entry to training centre																							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4				
4	Receiving home training																							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
5	Awaiting home training																							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
6	Resident in L.A.home/hostel																							
	-	-	5	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	31				
7	Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel																							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
8	Resident at L.A. expense in other homes/hostels																							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
9	Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private household																							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
10	Attending day hospitals																							
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
11	Receiving home (a) suitable to visits and not attend a training centre included in lines 2-10																							
	-	-	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	29				
	2	2	159	341	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	75	80	3	-	81	85	836				
																					Male		6	
																					Female		2	
																					Male		-	
																					Female		-	
12	Number of children under age 16 attending training centres who have not been included in item 2 above because they do not come within the categories covered in columns (1) to (18)																					Male		6
																						Female		2
13	Number of persons included in item 6 above who reside in accommodation provided under the National Assistance Act, 1948																					Male		-
																						Female		-

**NUMBER OF PATIENTS AWAITING ENTRY TO HOSPITAL, ADMITTED FOR TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL CARE
OR ADMITTED TO GUARDIANSHIP DURING 1966**

	Mentally ill				Elderly mental infirm	Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total	
	Under age 16		16 and over			Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over			
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
1 Number of persons in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at end of year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	5	
	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	8	
2 Number of admissions for temporary resid- ential care (e.g. to relieve the family)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	6	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	6	
3 (a) Admissions to guardianship during the year	Guardian		Mentally ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total
			Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
		L.H.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(b) Total number under guard- ianship at end of year	L.H.A.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Other		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

NUMBER OF PERSONS REFERRED TO LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY DURING YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1966

	Mentally ill						Psychopathic						Subnormal						Severely subnormal						Total
	Under age 16			16 and over			Under age 16			16 and over			Under age 16			16 and over			Under age 16			16 and over			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
(a) General practitioners	-	-	23	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	-	-	6	67	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	-	1	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	
(d) Local education authorities	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
(e) Police and courts	-	-	10	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
(f) Other sources	-	-	16	31	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	
(g) Total	2	2	61	146	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	218	

**WORKSHOPS, OCCUPATIONAL CENTRES AND TRAINING CENTRES
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1966**

TABLE 1. WORKSHOPS OR OCCUPATIONAL CENTRES FOR THE MENTALLY ILL.

Number of premise and places provided	1	Premises	1
	2	Places	20

**TABLE 2. TRAINING CENTRE FOR THE SUBNORMAL OR SEVERELY SUBNORMAL
(including special units)**

Age group provided for		Number of Premises	Places	
			Junior	Adult
3	Under 16	1	60	-
4	16 and over	1	-	80
5	Junior and Adult	-	-	-
6	Total	2	Combined Nursery, Infants, Junior and Adult Training School 140	

TABLE 3. SPECIAL UNITS (included in table 2 above) PROVIDING FOR THE SEVERELY SUBNORMAL WITH GROSS PHYSICAL HANDICAPS OR GROSS BEHAVIOUR DIFFICULTIES.

1	Special Units within training centres	7	Premises	-
		8	Places	-
2	Self contained units independent of training centres	9	Premises	-
		10	Places	-

TABLE 4. PLACES MADE AVAILABLE TO OR BY OTHER AUTHORITIES OR ORGANISATIONS

	Type of authority or organisation	Places in workshops or occupational centres for the mentally ill	Places in training centres for the subnormal or severely subnormal		Places in special units for the severely subnormal
			Junior	Adult	
Places made available to other authorities or to hospitals (include in tables 1-3)	11 Local authority	-	-	-	-
	12 Hospital	-	-	-	-
	13 Total	-	-	-	-
Places made available to the authority by other authorities or organisations (do not include in tables 1-3)	14 Local authority	-	-	-	-
	15 Hospital	-	-	-	-
	16 Other organisations	-	-	-	-
	17 Total	-	-	-	-

TABLE 5. ADJUSTED FIGURES FOR PLACES

Net number of places available to the authority	Workshops or occupational centres		18	Line 2 + line 17 - line 13	-
	Training centres	Junior	19	Line 6 + line 17 - line 13	60
		Adult	20	Line 6 + line 17 - line 13	80
	Special Units		21	Lines 8 + 10 - 17 - line 13	-

Note:- Voluntary organisations. Centres run by voluntary organisations should not be included in tables 1, 2 or 3. Places made available to authorities should, however, be included in table 4, line 16.

HOMES, HOSTELS, SOCIAL CENTRES AND CLUBS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1966

TABLE 1. HOMES AND HOSTELS

Age group provided for		For the mentally ill		For the subnormal or severely subnormal		
		Number of premises	Number of places	Number of premises	Number of places	
					Junior	Adult
1	Under 16	-	-	1	8	-
2	16 and over	5	25	-	-	-
3	Junior and adult	-	-	-	-	-
4	Total	5	25	1	8	-

Homes and hostels for the elderly mentally infirm provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946	5	premises	-
	6	places	-
Homes and hostels included in line 4 which were specifically provided for the mentally disordered under the National Assistance Act, 1948	7	premises	-
	8	places	-

TABLE 2. PLACES IN HOMES/HOSTELS MADE AVAILABLE TO OR BY OTHER AUTHORITIES OR ORGANISATIONS

	Type of authority or organisation		For the mentally ill	For the elderly mentally infirm	For the subnormal or severely subnormal	
					Junior	Adult
Places made available to other authorities or to hospitals (include in table 1)	9	Local authority	-	-	-	-
	10	Hospital	-	-	-	-
	11	Total	-	-	-	-

continued.

	Type of authority or organisation		For the mentally ill	For the elderly mentally infirm	For the subnormal or severely subnormal	
					Junior	Adult
Places made available to the authority by other authorities or organisations. (Do not include in table 1)	12	Local authority	-	-	-	-
	13	Hospital	-	-	-	-
	14	Other organisations	-	-	-	-
	15	Total	-	-	-	-

TABLE 3. SOCIAL CENTRES AND CLUBS PROVIDED UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Category of person catered for		Number of centres or clubs			
		Junior	Adult	Mixed	Total
16	Mentally ill	-	-	-	-
17	Subnormal or severely subnormal	-	-	1	1
18	Elderly mentally infirm	-	-	-	-
19	Total	-	-	1	1

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED FIGURES FOR PLACES IN HOMES AND HOSTELS

Net number of places available to the authority	For the mentally ill		20	Line 4 + line 15 - line 11	25
	For the elderly mentally infirm		21	Line 6 + line 15 - line 11	-
	For the subnormal or severely subnormal	Junior	22	Line 4 + line 15 - line 11	8
		Adult	23	Line 4 + line 15 - line 11	-

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936. (section 187 to 194)
MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1959. (section 15 (1))
RETURN OF MENTAL NURSING HOMES REGISTERED AT 31st DECEMBER, 1966

There were no Mental Nursing Homes registered within the authority's area as at 31st December, 1966.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936 (sections 187 to 194)
MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1959 (section 15(1))
RETURN OF MENTAL NURSING HOMES AUTHORISED TO DETAIN PATIENTS

There are no Mental Nursing Homes authorised to detain patients within the authority's area.
